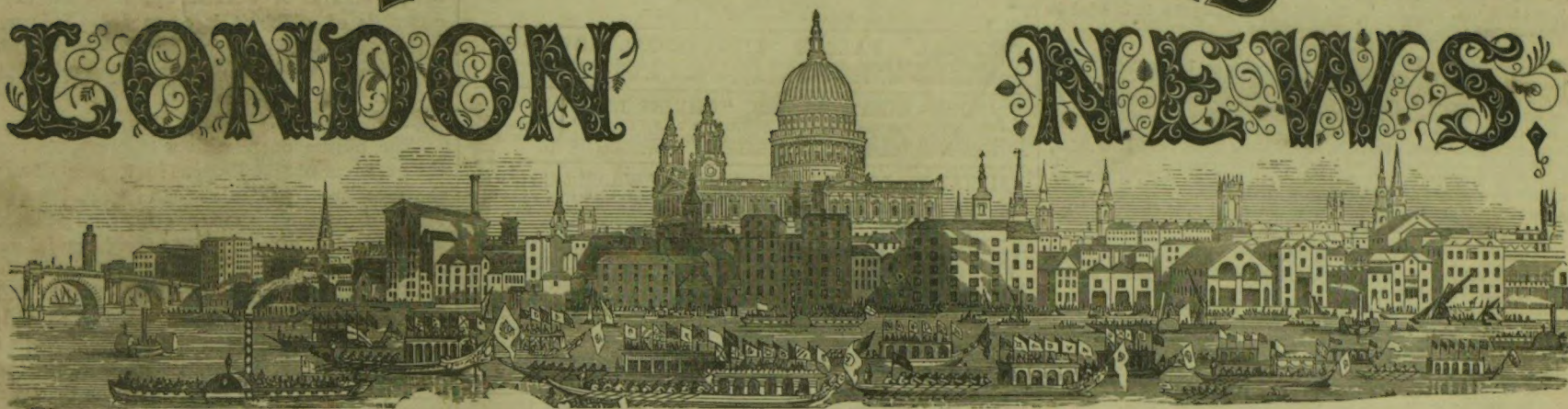


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

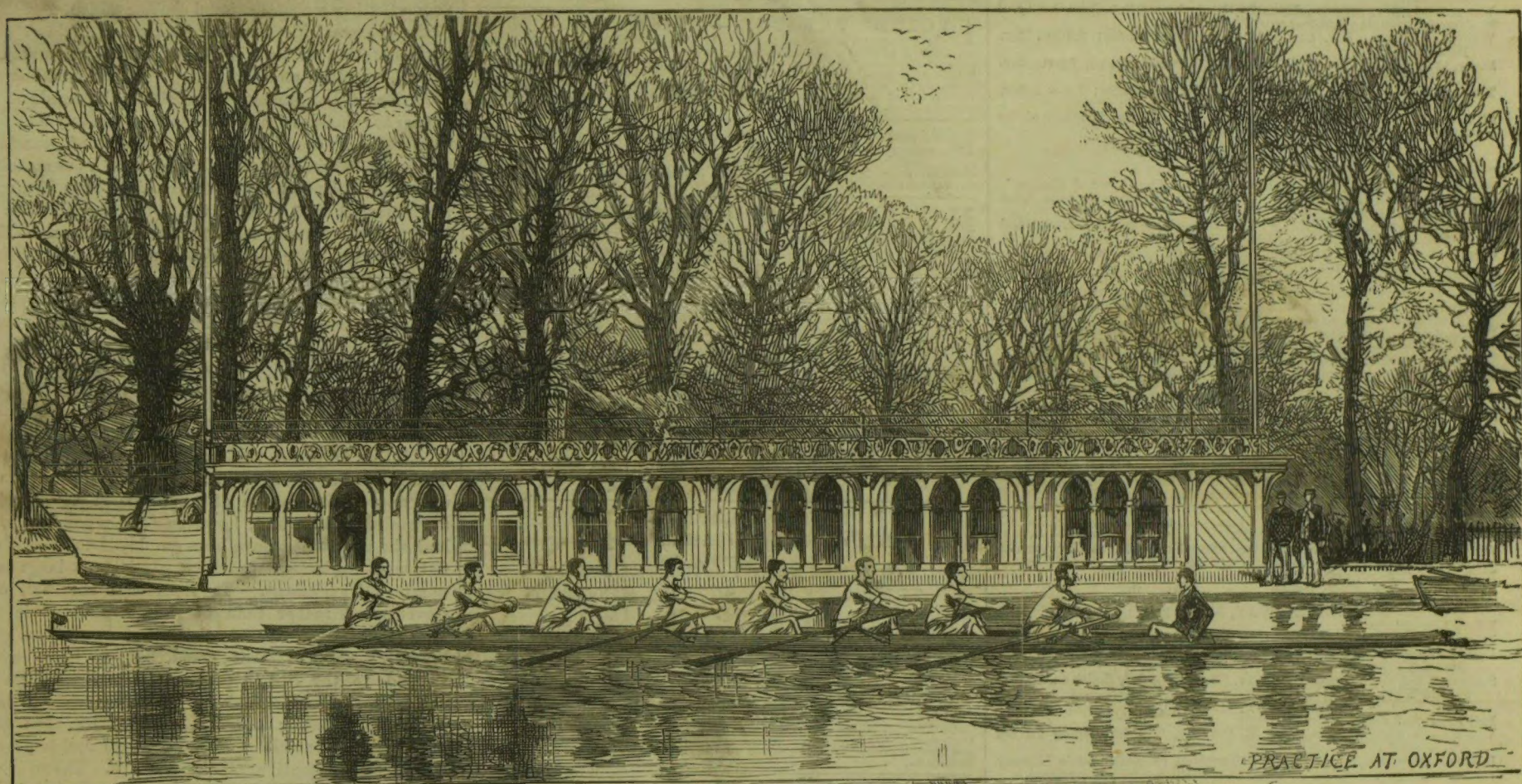


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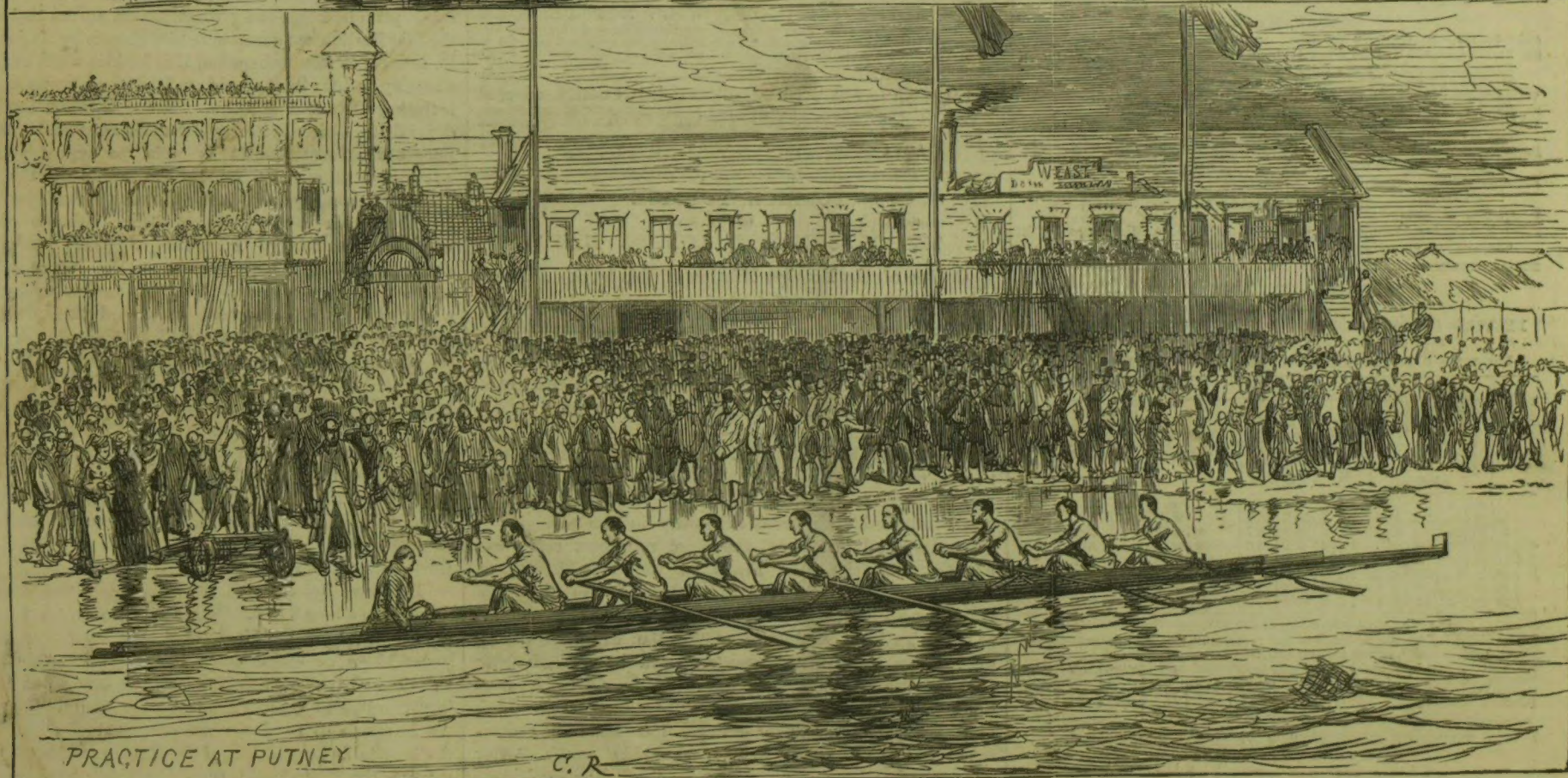
No. 1967.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



PRACTICE AT OXFORD



PRACTICE AT PUTNEY

C. R.



## BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Carmarthen the wife of G. M. Garrard, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at 8, Hereford-gardens, Lady Gilford, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at 101, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of William Dickinson, Esq., of a son.

On the 10th ult., at Ajmere, Rajpootana, la Marquise de Bourbel de Montipon, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. Michael's, Chester-square, by the Rev. C. Fox, Major-General Clifton to the Lady Cosmo Russell.

On the 18th inst., at Sand Hutton, Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe, of Kilwick Priory, to Jane Maria, eldest daughter of Sir J. Walker, Bart., of Sand Hutton, Yorkshire.

On the 14th inst., at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, Lord A. W. Hill, of Wakehurst-place, Sussex, second son of the fourth Marquis of Downshire, to Annie, third daughter of J. Fortescue-Harrison, Esq., M.P., of Crawley Down Park, Sussex, and 88, Cornwall-gardens, London.

On the 15th inst., at Down, Andrew, eldest son of J. Mulholland, Esq., M.P., to Amy Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., M.P.

## DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at St. Margaret's, Cheltenham, Anna Maria, second daughter of T. R. Gray, Esq.

On the 14th inst., at his residence, No. 2, Grange-place, Guernsey, auger Smith Collings, Esq., late of Rio de Janeiro, in his 68th year.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of her brother, Captain Hamilton Tovey, R.E., Waltham Abbey, after a short and painful illness, Rose Irvine, youngest daughter of the late Alex. Tovey, 24th Regiment.

On Jan. 14, at Davies Point, Sydney, New South Wales, Henry Sykes, late of H.M. 99th Regiment, aged 55. Country papers please copy.

On the 12th inst., at Clifton House, York, Lady Sophia Elizabeth, widow of the late Colonel Dumaresq.

On the 18th inst., at Melcombe-place, Dorset-square, Admiral Sir E. Belcher, K.C.B., aged 78.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31.

## SUNDAY, MARCH 25.

Palm Sunday. Lady Day.  
Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Henry Wace, Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Macdonald.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. John Oakley.  
St. James's, noon, the Archbishop of Canterbury.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon J. J. Stewart Perowne; 3 p.m., Rev. Daniel Moore.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Harvey Goodwin); 7 p.m., Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, D.D., Canon of Llandaff.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.  
St. Margaret's, Westminster, 11 a.m. Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D.

## MONDAY, MARCH 26.

The Duke of Cambridge born. 1819.  
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Rev. Henry White, "The Crown of Thorns."  
Caxton Celebration, meeting at the Mansion House to promote Loan Collection, 2 p.m.  
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. T. Thistleton Dyer on Plant Growth and its Recent Problems).  
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Sir George S. Nares, on the Navigation of Smith Sound as a route towards the Pole.)  
Institute of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Hydrogeology).  
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (last of the season).  
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt on the Chemistry of the Manufacture of Coal Gas).  
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Loftus Perkins on his Recent Important Economies in the Use of Fuel for raising Steam; Captain Lothian Scott on a System of Sighting Ordnance).  
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

## TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 7 p.m., after a short service, Bach's "Passion Music" (St. Matthew).  
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Rev. J. E. Hoare, "She hath done what she could."  
Harrow School, Examination for Scholarships.  
Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Hutchinson on the Best Trade Route to the Lake Regions of Central Africa).  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. B. Redman on the Thames).  
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. J. Ellis on our Musical Scale, its Intention and its Defects).  
Artists' General Benevolent Institution, annual meeting, at the Arundel Society's Rooms, 24, Old Bond-street, 8 p.m.  
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Hilary Law sittings end.  
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Rev. J. Macnaught, "The Betrayal."  
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Washington Moon on the English Language. Part I.)  
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Willoughby Smith on Underground Wire).

## THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

Full moon, 5.49 a.m.  
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Rev. R. Crowder, "Christ praying for his murderers."  
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. F. J. Furnivall on Shakespeare's Literary Partnerships).  
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (anniversary).

## FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

Good Friday. High Spring Tides.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. M. Robertson, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3.15 p.m., Rev. F. J. Chavasse, Vicar of St. Paul's, Holloway; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Bardsley, Rector of Stepney.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Farrar; 3 p.m., the Dean.  
St. James's, noon, the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Stanley.  
Whitehall, noon, Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner to the Queen; 3 p.m., Rev. Robert Wheeler Bush.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. J. Ridgway, Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; 7 p.m., Rev. Gordon Calthrop, Vicar of St. Augustine's, Highbury.  
Royal Albert Hall, 7 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").

## SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Easter Eve.  
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. J. Slack on Microscopes, with Observations on some of the Discoveries made by their Aid).

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.		
March	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°				
14	29.888	49.2	41.3	76	53.8	46.8	W.	307	0.000	
15	29.801	45.1	36.3	74	51.3	38.7	W. WSW.	239	0.005	
16	29.510	40.8	26.6	61	47.8	36.0	WSW. W.	357	0.010	
17	29.560	37.7	30.0	76	44.8	33.0	WSW. WNW.	241	0.000	
18	29.604	39.3	33.7	82	47.0	31.9	WSW. SW. SSW.	196	0.010	
19	29.513	36.5	31.1	83	44.5	28.4	SSW. E. NNE.	189	0.000	
20	29.256	36.6	28.1	74	40.6	33.9	NNE. NE. N.	517	0.000	

\* Sleet registered 0.015 in. and 0.035 in. respectively.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.903 | 29.908 | 29.541 | 29.573 | 29.650 | 29.561 | 29.330  
Temperature of Air .. 49.7° | 45.8° | 43.0° | 41.6° | 41.4° | 34.4° | 37.2°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 45.9° | 41.7° | 37.9° | 39.9° | 38.5° | 31.9° | 33.7°  
Direction of Wind .. W. | W. | W. | W. | SW. | SSW. | NE.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 13	10 29	11 29	—	0 14	0 40	1 5
1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
2 13	2 13	2 13	2 13	2 13	2 13	2 13
3 13	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 13
4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13
5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13
6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13
8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13
9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13
10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13
11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13
12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.—PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS for the ensuing EXHIBITION must be SENT IN on MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 2 and 3; and SCULPTURE on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4. Pictures in cases must be consigned to an agent. Detailed instructions can be obtained at the Royal Academy. FRED. A. EATON, Secretary.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, WILL OPEN on MAY 1 NEXT.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Prize Medals will be Given for the Best Pictures Exhibited this Season. The Gallery will Reopen at Easter. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE; together with a number of fine ARABIAN and other WORKS NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

WAGNER FESTIVAL.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL. SIX GRAND CONCERTS.—On MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7; Wednesday Evening, May 9; Saturday Morning, May 12; Monday Evening, May 14; Wednesday Evening, May 16; Saturday Morning, May 19. Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelm, Leader of Orchestra. Orchestra of 200 Instrumentalists. Vocalists from the Bayreuth Festival. Prices of admission to each concert:—Private Boxes, from 5 gs.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1 guinea; Arena Stalls, 15s.; Balcony (first three rows), 15s.; other Rows, 10s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s.; Organ Gallery, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d., which may be had at the Royal Albert Hall; of the usual Agents; every Music-seller in the United Kingdom; and of HODGE and ESSEX, Directors (Chief Ticket-Office), 6 and 7, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London, W.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—MESSIAH, WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 28, at 7.30. The Forty-fifth Annual Passion Week Performance. Vocalists—Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli. Trumpet, Mr. Harper. Tickets, 3s., 5s.; numbered rows, 7s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d., now ready.—Note. A larger number of 3s. and 5s. tickets than usual will be issued on this occasion, and the gallery seats, numbered, at 6s. (not dress).—6, Exeter Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRTY-THIRD SEASON. Subscription, Two Guineas, for the EIGHT MATINEES after Easter. Tickets, with Record of 1876 (dedicated to Rubinstein), containing the Names of Seventy-three Pianists, have been posted to Members. For other particulars address Professor ELIA, Victoria-square, S.W.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee, F. B. Chatterton. On MONDAY and during the Week the performances will commence at Seven, with the Opera Bouffe of TEN OF 'EM; at 7.30, the Romantic Drama, entitled HASKA; to conclude with the popular Irish Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN. Prices, 6d. to 4s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at Seven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—Theatre closed during Passion Week.—EASTER MONDAY and EVERY EVENING till further notice, at 7.45. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scene by Mr. Henry Irving. Music by E. Stoepel. Proceeds, at Seven, by the LOTTERY TICKET. On Easter Monday there will be a Morning Performance of LEAH, the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the Hospital Saturday Fund.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. TWO FOSTER BROTHERS, by Gilbert A'Beckett, SPRING'S DELIGHTS, and A NIGHT SURPRISE. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., and 6s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Unusual Interest.—In addition to Models of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Sir George Nares (in an Arctic Dress), the Rev. Arthur Tooth, of Hatchin, and every marked personage of Royalty and Renown, a Sumptuous Group of the FINEST and MOST INTERESTING. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Open from Ten till Ten.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL. The extraordinarily successful ENTERTAINMENT produced by the Management of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will be repeated

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT,

and on

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AT THREE ALSO.

Fanteils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for Evening ditto at Seven. No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.

## EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1877.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.

ON EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

will give

TWO GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES IN THE GREAT HALL.

Producing an ENTIRELY NEW and MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, which has been in rehearsal for several weeks past.

The AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE will commence at Three. The EVENING PERFORMANCE will commence at Eight.

TWO THOUSAND SHILLING SEATS.

On EASTER TUESDAY AFTERNOON an EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCE will be given in Messrs. Moore and Burgess's own elegant and commodious Hall. Tickets and Places for these Performances may now be secured at Austin's Office, by Post or Telephone.

MASKELYNE and COOKE WILL NOT PERFORM during Passion Week until the Saturday following Good Friday, when two representations—viz., at Three and Eight, will be given, and continued each day as usual. The Box-Office will be open all the week, and seats can be booked for future days. W. MORRIS, Manager.

GEOLOGY.—SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by Professor TENNANT, at his Residence, 149, Strand, W.C., in the EASTER HOLIDAYS, APRIL 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m. Terms, Half a Guinea for the Course. Professor TENNANT will probably afterwards REPEAT the ELEMENTARY LECTURES on MINERALOGY given during last Christmas Holidays.

## FOREIGN POSTAGE

OF

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Copies of the Foreign Edition of this week's Number will require to be prepaid with double the usual postage.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

The first Ottoman Parliament was opened by the Sultan in person on Monday last. The place in which they met was the Imperial Palace of Dolma-Bagche. The ceremony was conducted with great solemnity in the presence of "the Imperial Ministers, the chief religious, civil, and military Dignities, the heads of the non-Mussulman communities, the diplomatic body, and the principal State functionaries." The event has been so announced to the Turkish Ambassadors in the different courts of Europe in a telegraphic despatch by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Constantinople. The Address delivered from the Throne, or rather by a high official representing the Throne, has been communicated far and wide, and is probably much better understood and much more intently studied by intelligent politicians in most of the States of Europe than by his Imperial Majesty's own subjects, even in the central seat

of Government. It has all the features of a clever imitation and adaptation of Western methods to Oriental affairs and habits. It presents the appearance of an electro-plate production, the value of which consists rather in the skill with which it is worked up, than of the substantial materials of which it is composed. It is written rather with a view to be offered to the Powers, than to please the people over whom the Sultan sways a still autocratic sceptre. It looks one way, it steers its course in an opposite direction.

The Sultan opens with a statement to the effect that the grandeur of the Empire in former times was due to the practice of justice, respect for the laws, and the good administration of the country, and that its gradual decadence had been owing to the forgetfulness and abandonment of these wise examples up to the reign of the Sultan Mahmoud, who was the first to understand and commence reforms in the Empire, and to lead the country into a path of civilisation and progress. His own Father, the Sultan said, continued the good work, the benefits of which, however, were impeded by the Crimean War, which compelled the Treasury to have recourse for the first time to a loan. After peace had been restored, Turkey would have entered upon a new era of progress and prosperity if intrigues and culpable agitation had not paralysed the efforts of the Government. Hence, on the breaking out of the Insurrection in Herzegovina, they felt themselves obliged to ignore engagements contracted by the Porte. It was under these difficult circumstances that he was called to the Throne. He had first placed the forces of the country in a condition to ensure its security and independence, and had then devoted all his efforts to internal reform by promulgating a constitutional charter which, enabling the nation to participate in the enactment of laws and the administration of public affairs, would guarantee to all liberty, equality, and justice. After commending to the attention of Parliament several bills, the heads of which appear to coincide with the points of reform urged by the late Conference, he announced the restoration of peaceful relations with Servia, expressed his hopes of a favourable issue respecting the negotiations entered into with Montenegro, and declared that, though the Conference did not result in a definitive understanding, it had been none the less demonstrated that, both before and since the meeting of that body, the Government of the Porte was and is ready to anticipate in practice those wishes of the Powers which can be reconciled with existing Treaties, with the rules of international law, and with the exigencies of the situation. "My Government," he concluded, "has constantly given proofs of sincerity and moderation, which will aid in drawing closer the bonds of friendship and sympathy which unite us with the great European family."

If this Imperial Address can be accepted as really meaning what it says, Turkey would appear to have undergone a Revolution of unparalleled magnitude. In ascertaining this point, however, it is impossible to overlook the means that have been employed to bring this first Ottoman Parliament together. It is to a large extent a nominee Parliament. It represents the will of the Government rather than of the people. It is mainly Mohammedan—a concentration not of the most enlightened representatives of that creed, but of those who are steeped to the lips in provincial fanaticism, ignorance, and barbarism. We shall see what it consists of when it begins its debates; and the probability is that we shall witness, as the result of its labours, no real improvement in the administration of the country. There is not so much promise respecting what it will do as there was in the first Parliament constructed for France by Napoleon III. If, indeed, it were otherwise, if it had its roots in political sincerity and truth, it would go far to break up the already tottering Ottoman Empire. Representative institutions depend for their worth upon the character and will of the people represented. It is vain to expect solid progress and prosperity, or, in the words of the Sultan, "liberty, equality, and justice," from assemblies brought together with a view to do the behests of those who are profoundly ignorant of what those words signify. Were they to enter upon the path of reform they would paralyse the system by which a circle of Pashas trained to regard their own wishes only have brought, and are still bringing, their country to the verge of ruin. We are always disposed to exercise hope under circumstances which will admit of hope. We desire to recognise sincerity and to place confidence in all who profess themselves sincere, or have established the slightest claim to such confidence. But, seeing the anarchy which still prevails over no small portion of the Turkish Empire, European as well as Asiatic, and bearing in mind the cause of that anarchy, it is impossible to come to a conclusion hopeful of success for the Ottoman Parliament.

Perhaps, however, it is better that the experiment should have been tried. Better that the European Powers should wait for awhile to see what comes of it. The general opinion seems to be that it will hasten the dissolution of the Turkish Empire. Be it so; but even that is preferable to destroying it by the sword. Meanwhile, the Powers will need to exercise constant vigilance, lest the inevitable breakdown of Western methods of government in the East should suddenly bring about a collapse of the empire tempting to a general scramble to get something out of its remains.



## THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the mausoleum at Frogmore yesterday week, it being the sixteenth anniversary of the death of the Duchess of Kent. By her Majesty's command, the mausoleum was kept open three hours, to enable the members of the household to visit it. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday last. Princess Christian, with Princess Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, visited the Queen. The Right Hon. Lord John Manners and General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys dined with her Majesty.

Sunday was the twenty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louise of Lorne. The Queen, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the Marquis of Lorne attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Incumbent of Berkeley chapel, Mayfair, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian and Princes Christian Victor and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Dr. Becker dined with the Queen.

The Prince of Wales visited her Majesty on Monday, and remained to luncheon. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, the Lord Chamberlain and the Marchioness of Hertford, Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, and Major-General H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle on Tuesday for London. Her Majesty held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel, Clerk of the Council, was in attendance. Previously to the Council the Queen received General and Madame Ignatieff. The Countess of Derby presented Madame Ignatieff to her Majesty, and the Russian Ambassador presented General Ignatieff. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was present. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Derby, and the Lord Chamberlain had audience of the Queen. Her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Walter H. Medhurst, late her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai; Mr. James Gell, Attorney-General, and Mr. William Leece Drinkwater, First Deemster, of the Isle of Man. The Queen has also knighted Allen Young, Esq. Her Majesty received the sad intelligence of the death of Prince Charles of Hesse, father to her son-in-law, Prince Louis. The late Prince was in his sixty-eighth year, and universally beloved and respected.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken daily out-of-door exercise.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales hunted with the Queen's staghounds, near Maidenhead, yesterday week. In the evening his Royal Highness, with the Princess, attended the Lenten service at St. Anne's, Soho. The Prince, President of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition, presided, on Saturday last, at Marlborough House, over a meeting of the Finance Committee of her Majesty's Commissioners. His Royal Highness visited the Queen at Windsor Castle on Monday. The Prince and Princess went to the Criterion Theatre. The Prince hunted with the Royal Buckhounds on Tuesday; the "meet" was at Two-mile Brook, near Slough. The deer Rob Roy was first uncared, and ran through Slough, Chalvey, the Brocas Meadows, and then crossed the Thames near the cavalry barracks, Windsor; again took to the Thames and swam past the Cobler, and down the weir, landing in the Eton playing-fields, when he was hunted as far as Datchet, where he crossed the Thames and housed himself in the Home Park. The hounds trotted back to Slough, where the Truant was released and went away by Burnham and Taplow. The Prince and Princess, with their elder children, went to the Adelphi Theatre in the evening. The Prince and Princess visited the exhibition of the Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street on Wednesday. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses reopened the Charing-cross Hospital, and visited the new wards which have been added to the institution. Prince Christian visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince dined with the Earl of Beaconsfield, at his residence in Whitehall-gardens, and was afterwards present at a concert given by the Earl and Countess of Dudley, at Dudley House. The Princess was unavoidably prevented from being present at the concert at Dudley House.

The Prince and Princess will leave Marlborough House to-day (Saturday) for a cruise in the Mediterranean, in the Royal yacht Osborne, during which the Prince will visit the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Malta, and the Princess will visit the King and Queen of the Hellenes at Athens. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to be absent about six weeks.

The Prince is appointed Captain of the Royal Naval Reserve Forces.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have returned to Malta from Palermo.

The Duke of Connaught dined with Lodge XII. on Thursday week in the Freemasons' Hall, Molesworth-street, Dublin. His Royal Highness was present at the annual ball in celebration of St. Patrick's Day, given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. The Duke was present on Monday night at a ball in the Dublin Exhibition Palace given by Mrs. Henry Roe, and on Tuesday at the farewell ball given in the Exhibition Palace by the Inniskilling Dragoons previous to their departure from Dublin.

Prince Leopold has been elected Eminent Preceptor for the ensuing year of the Cœur de Lion Preceptory of Knights Templar, Oxford.

Prince Christian was present on Monday at a meeting of the committee of management of the National School for Music.

The Duke of Cambridge is recovering from his recent relapse of gout.

The Duchess of Teck is so far recovered from her bronchial attack as to be able to take drives.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Archer Turnour, third son of Earl Winterton, and Miss Bryant, daughter of the late Mr. John Henry Bryant; and between Mr. Albert Grey, only son of the late Hon. General Grey, and their presumptive of Earl Grey, and Miss Holford, daughter of Mr. R. S. Holford, of Dorchester House, Park-lane.

## GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

General Ignatieff, accompanied by Madame Ignatieff and attended by Prince Tzeretew, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, arrived at Claridge's Hotel yesterday week from Paris. The General and Madame Ignatieff dined with his Excellency Count Schouvaloff at the Russian Embassy. His Excellency and Madame Ignatieff were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday, at Marlborough House, and afterwards proceeded to Hatfield House, on a visit to the Secretary of State for India and the Marchioness of Salisbury, returning to town on Tuesday; after which the General and Madame Ignatieff travelled by special train to Windsor, and were received by the Queen at the castle, returning to town in the afternoon, when they returned to

Hatfield House, where, as on the occasion of the previous visit, a large and distinguished company were assembled. His Excellency and Madame Ignatieff returned to London on Wednesday, when the General had an interview with the Earl of Derby at the Foreign Office. His Excellency and Madame Ignatieff dined with the Earl of Beaconsfield, at his residence in Whitehall-gardens, the Prince of Wales being present. The General and Madame Ignatieff left town on Thursday for Dover, en route for Paris and Vienna. His Excellency, with Madame Ignatieff, paid various private visits and numerous visitors called upon them at Claridge's Hotel during their stay.

## RECENT DOINGS IN DUBLIN.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland visited the exhibition of the Irish Amateur Drawing Society on the 13th inst. His Grace bought a clever production of Sir J. Coghill's, entitled "Pigeons and Rooks." Next day the Duke of Connaught visited the gallery, and expressed a warm interest in the laudable work of the society.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., the Lord Lieutenant distributed the prizes to the successful pupils in the School of Art attached to the Royal Dublin Society. The Duchess of Marlborough and other ladies of his family were present. The report on the working of the schools for the past year by Mr. E. Lyne, the Head Master, showed that in the national competition at London the students had obtained one gold medal, besides two silver and three bronze medals, and one Queen's prize; in the competition for prizes of the highest or third grade thirty students obtained thirty-nine awards, while sixty-two males and fifty-eight females, fourteen of the former and ten of the latter being classed as "excellent," passed in the second grade examination. The gold medal this year was won by Miss M. Irwin.

His Excellency, accompanied by the Earl of Portarlington, visited the National Gallery, on the same day, where he was received by Mr. H. E. Doyle, R.H.A., the director, and spent a considerable time in examining the chief works in the various sections of the collection.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough gave the annual full-dress ball in celebration of St. Patrick's Day yesterday week. Their Graces entered St. Patrick's Hall, shortly after ten o'clock, accompanied by Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adeline Tylour, Mr. Gustavus, Lady Fanny, and the Misses Lambart. The Duke of Connaught was present.

Last Saturday being St. Patrick's Day, the time-honoured custom of trooping the Queen's colours on the Esplanade, near the Royal Barracks, took place. After the ceremony of trooping the guard proceeded to the upper Castle yard, headed by their regimental band, which, during the relief of the old guard and for some time after, played a selection of national airs. The Lord Lieutenant was present at the castle on the occasion, and, with the members of his Excellency's family, appeared on the balcony, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, and the Marquis of Headfort. The Duchess of Marlborough and her daughters were dressed in green, and the Lord Lieutenant and his suite wore large shamrocks on their breasts, a compliment to the national custom, which was highly appreciated. The Duke of Connaught wore such a large bunch of the national emblem that he was hailed by the crowd as "a real Paddy," and vociferously cheered. The greatest good-humour prevailed.

The citizens and corporation of Dublin resolved on Monday to adopt the Free Libraries Act in that city.

The Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, and Lady Rosamond Churchill, were present on Monday night at a ball in the Dublin Exhibition Palace, given by Mrs. Henry Roe.

We are requested to notify that the council of the Royal Horticultural Society, in conformity with the alteration made in the bylaws at the annual meeting in February last, have suspended for the present year the payment of an entrance fee on the election of new Fellows; and that they have also adopted the principle of admitting members on the payment of one guinea annually, who will be entitled to admission to all shows and meetings of the society at South Kensington and Chiswick, the only exception being to the annual and special meetings.

Commander Dawson, R.N., writes to us stating that, owing to the insertion of his appeal for disused books for the use of merchant seamen on shipboard, 932 persons collected for the Missions to Seamen, during last year, 6570 disused bibles, 1012 testaments, 10,609 old prayer books, 17,993 hymn books, 12,610 books for ship's libraries, and 161,254 magazines and other periodicals. As these have all been issued to foreign-going merchant-vessels, he will be thankful to receive further supplies, which may be sent in hamper, boxes, or sacks, by rail, addressed to Commander W. Dawson, R.N., Missions to Seamen, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the second week of March) was 85,942, of whom 39,150 were in workhouses and 46,792 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 866, 13,018 and 21,600 respectively. The number of indoor paupers last week was 2235 more than in the corresponding week of last year, but there was a decrease of 3101 in the number of those who received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 545, of whom 383 were men, 130 women, and 32 children.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated, last Saturday, in many ways in London. At Willis's Rooms Sir Michael Hicks-Beach presided at a dinner given in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, a charity the annual expenses of which are about £2000. The company was numerous and influential, and the amount of the evening's subscriptions was £875. Amongst the speakers were the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Courtown, Lord Inchiquin, and the Attorney-General for Ireland. The Home Rulers, under the presidency of Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P., dined together at the Cannon-street Hotel; and at the Surrey Gardens "a grand National demonstration" was held, in which some members of Parliament took part.

Among the candidates for the post of director of the Art-Museum about to be established in Dublin is Mr. Henry Parkinson, and a most influentially signed memorial in his favour has been presented within the past few days to his Grace the Lord President. This document bears the signatures of 200 noblemen and gentlemen, including those who take a leading part in science, art, and education in Ireland. It bears testimony in the strongest terms to Mr. Parkinson's fitness for the proposed office, owing to his official connection as secretary with the various exhibitions which have been held in Ireland. Mr. Parkinson, who is now the hon. secretary of the local committee in Dublin for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, has made himself personally acquainted with the management of most of the art-museums on the Continent. The post is an important one, and we hope that the best man may win.

## The Coloured Supplement.

## CROSS-COUNTRY COLOURS.

Notwithstanding all that has from time to time been said and written against steeplechasing as a hazardous amusement, it ranks, unquestionably, as one of the most popular of modern pastimes. Among the grave charges raised against this established national sport is cruelty towards the horse and danger to the rider. There can be no doubt that, in the enjoyment of a sport so congenial with the dauntless spirit of the amateur jockeys of the present day, "moving accidents by flood and field" cannot but be expected. It is, nevertheless, no small gratification to know that, amid the multiplicity and variety of the dangers to which riders in a steeplechase are often exposed, comparatively few instances can be adduced where any very serious mishap has been the result of their encounter. Instances have occurred wherein the life of rider and horse has been sacrificed; but, over a judiciously selected course, with fair hunting leaps, it seldom happens that any accident worthy of note occurs, particularly as the riders have the opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the various peculiarities of the ground. Many who denounce steeplechasing as a cruel exhibition, with not one feature to recommend it, are not equally severe against fox-hunting, in which they probably often take delight. Yet how constantly do we read of "a brilliant run, five-and-twenty miles as the crow flies, best pace throughout; all the nags were dreadfully distressed; two, indeed, died on the field; one dislocated a hip, and was ruined by the fall; three more also gave up the ghost before the end of the week; and Tom, the huntsman, fears his old brown horse, Forester, is not worth another day's work." Thus, on the one hand, a horse that breaks his neck or his back in going four miles over a fair steeplechase country, or a rider who dislocates his collar-bone, are certain to draw forth lamentations and no very charitable observations on this relic of foolhardiness and cruelty; while, on the other hand, a hunter who drops down and dies from sheer exhaustion in attempting to struggle through a run of many miles, racing pace, creates little, if any, sympathy. The steeplechase, like coursing, divides a season between the close of one year and the commencement of another. Its origin can be traced to an anxiety on the part of Meltonians to test the merits of their horses four miles across the country, a test which could rarely be satisfactorily proved in the hunting-field, owing, perhaps, to a blank day, or a short running fox. To carry out the above, a windmill or steeple was selected, and, with the understanding that no gates were to be opened, he who arrived first at the goal was declared the winner. For many years the above system was carried on, and match after match took place; after a time open sweepstakes were introduced, professional riders were allowed to contend for them, and the steeplechase became a national sport. Our Illustration gives a vivid description of the scene at a yawning brook, where three horses and men, "candidates for brooks," are put hors de combat. The rider of the chestnut being in a most perilous predicament, the "boy in yellow" rattles on, rushing at the water-jump, which, if he clears cleverly, and does not get entangled with the fallen horses, may still "win the day;" while the "red and purple," "white and blue cap," "blue and yellow sleeves," "brown and blue cap" jockeys are well in the race. He in the "red with white belt" is not out of the betting; while the rider in "blue and red sleeves" is mounted on an animal who has evidently a hydrophobic dread of water. To those who have the humanity to stop their horses when they find they cannot win, steeplechasing may be enjoyed without cruelty or danger; under any circumstances, however, the obstacles should only be such as a good hunter would take in the course of a run.

## THE CLASSIC SITES OF ANCIENT GREECE.

## ELEUSIS.

This place, celebrated in connection with the ancient religious mysteries, is distant only a drive of an hour and a half from Athens. The present road is supposed to go almost upon the same line as the old Sacred Way. After leaving the Pass of Daphne the traces of this Sacred Way can be seen, where it has been cut along upon the solid rock, close to the sea, and parallel to the present road. The Bay of Eleusis appears to be of a crescent form, into the hollow of which the Thriasian Plain projects. This is a large and fertile tract, the cultivation of which may have given origin to the rites of Ceres. The bit of ground between Eleusis and the sea, a space of about half a mile, is the soil where, according to tradition, corn was first cultivated. At the present day this cultivation is still going on, and men and women may be seen at work, the men ploughing with the primitive implement, made of wood, scarcely differing from the plough, to be seen all over the East. The plain is irrigated with the waters of the Eleusinian Kephissus, and the women may be seen letting the water flow by opening channels in the ditches. A ridge of rock extends into the plain from the west, terminating opposite the middle of the bay, and at this point the town stands. It is a small and unimportant village. The large temple, noted in former times as one of the largest in Greece, no longer exists; and almost the whole of the present village would require to be removed to find its foundation. There is a small Greek chapel, with a detached belfry, on the top of the rock seen in the Illustration, where was formerly the Acropolis. Beneath that point the ground is strewn about with large fragments of marble. This was the propylæa leading to the Temple. These blocks show that buildings of the Doric and Ionic orders stood here, and some of them are so late as the Roman period. Some of the sub-structures which have been exposed are also Roman. Portions of the old walls of the town can be seen among the houses of the village. The tower shown in the sketch, on an elevation of the ridge to the west, belongs to the Byzantine period.

## MARATHON.

The battle of Marathon was fought on Sept. 23, 490 B.C. The Greeks lost only 192 men, who were buried on the field, and a mound was raised over them. This is the only thing remaining connected with the battle, except the landscape. The Bay of Marathon, with its deep blue water, where the Persians landed; the village of Marathon, which gave the name to the plain; and the village of Vrani, where the Temple of Hercules stood, and where there is now a small convent, are still to be viewed. Here is the gorge down which the Plateans came, and the position which was occupied by the Greeks. All these places of immortal renown are pointed out to visitors. The plain is very level, and is cultivated. The mound does not seem to have been opened; a mud house or look-out station appears to have been made on the top, which makes the summit irregular. The mound is about 50 ft. or 60 ft. in diameter, and about 25 ft. high. The snowy peaks in the distance are in the island of Eubœa, and the view here given of the mound is taken with the back to the Greek position in the famous battle.

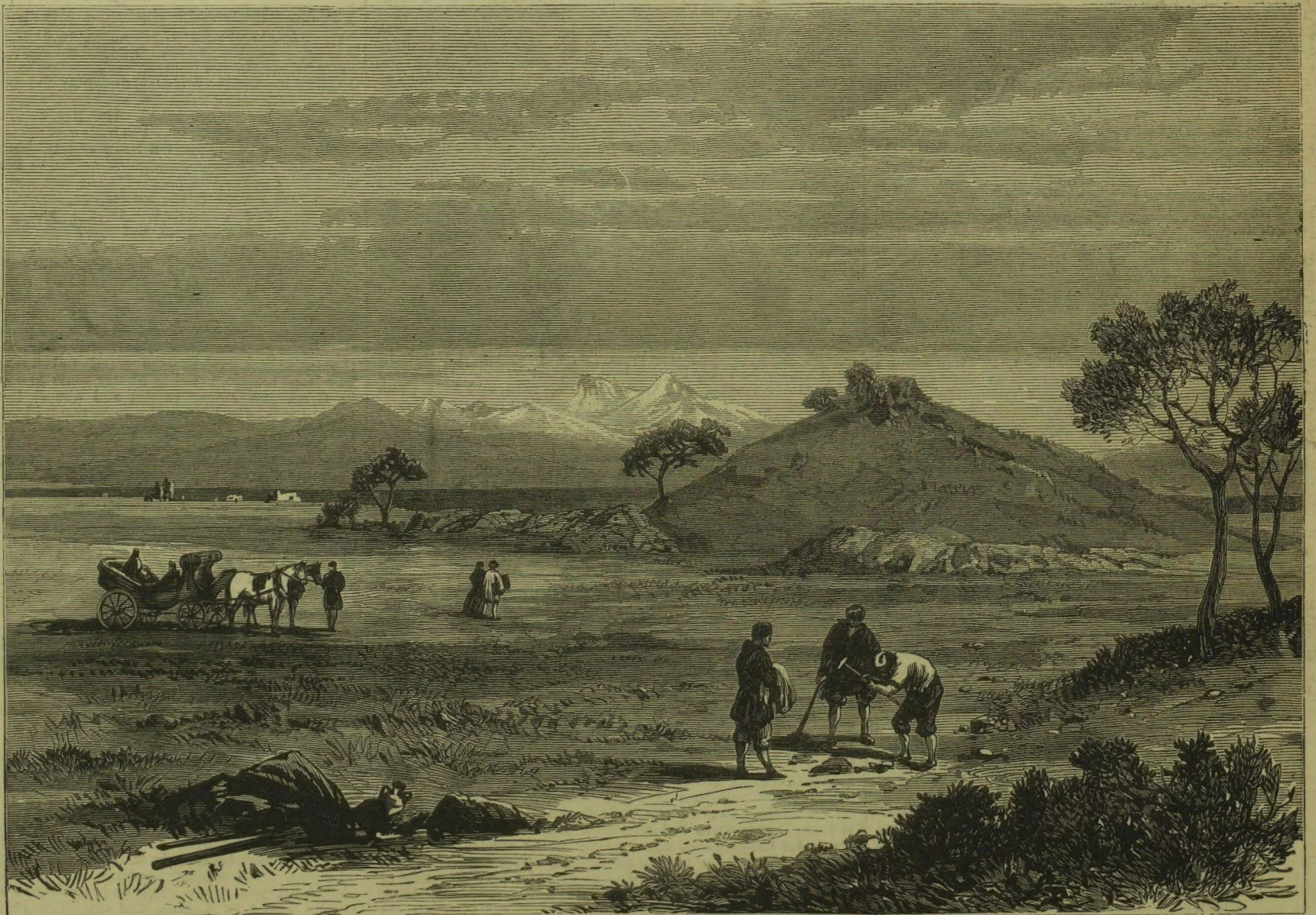


THE CLASSIC SITES OF ANCIENT GREECE.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ELEUSIS.



MARATHON





"BREAKFAST." BY EDOUARD FRERE.



## "BREAKFAST TIME."

A pleasing scene of the daily life of children in a cottager's family, not that of an English farm labourer, but of a French or Flemish peasant, is here depicted by M. Edouard Frère. That well-known artist has the gift of making a homely and rustic simplicity, in the subjects of this kind treated by him, agreeable to refined taste by his truthful expression of natural feelings, and by a tone of humane kindness, which reminds us of the poetry of Goldsmith. In the present instance, however, we might as well resort to Burns or Bloomfield for something appropriate to say upon a theme so common, though not at all vulgar, in the household experiences of humble rural folk. There is a touch of nature, indeed, that makes the whole world kin; and it is an affecting sight, anywhere, to see the little ones eating their plain food in a poor man's dwelling, if we think of all that is here implied, the love sweetening labour, and the mingled hopes, cares, and fears of a parent in that condition, who may sometime be hard put to it for the necessities of life. But we are assured that "their Father in Heaven knoweth that they have need of all these things;" and we believe it is not His will "that one of these little ones should perish."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Yesterday week the Chamber of Deputies was enlivened by a discussion of party politics. The occasion was the presentation of the report of the committee in favour of granting authority to the Government to prosecute M. Paul de Cassagnac for seditious articles against the Republic published in the *Pays*. The accused made a moderate speech, contending that he had not committed any offence, and denying that he had attacked the Government, which, he added, he should respect until 1880. He was replied to by M. Simon, who argued that an offence against the common law—namely, inciting to civil war—had been committed; and the Chamber, by 296 votes to 197, granted the Government authority to prosecute. An amendment which would have deferred the case to the jurisdiction of the assize court and a jury, instead of the Correctional Police, was negatived by another division of 309 to 181.

After this exciting sitting, the Chambers had dull meetings on Saturday. In the Senate M. Chesnelong questioned the Government respecting the suspension of the Mayor of Orthez, a step which, he asserted, was a violation of the rights of the Roman Catholic population of the place. M. Simon, however, contended that the Mayor himself was wholly in the wrong. The Government, he said, did not question the right of public functionaries to join processions as private persons; but in this case the promoters of a demonstration had, in spite of the sub-Prefect, carried out their own wishes, and they had been officially supported by the Mayor, who, having acted in violation of his duty, had been suspended. The Lower House on Saturday adopted the bill suppressing the tax on soap, and proceeded with the discussion on the railway project, which was again adjourned. In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Committee on the question of military service M. Thiers spoke in favour of the re-establishment of the system of substitutes, and, if that should be impossible, he asked that volunteers should serve two years. The majority of the Committee appear to be in favour of the latter proposal. On Tuesday the Committee on the motion to prosecute persons taking part in the Bonapartist movement of Dec. 2 presented a report adverse to the prosecution.

A Government bill establishing a new customs tariff has been distributed among the members of the Chamber of Deputies. The preamble states that the measure is intended to replace that in force, which is no longer in harmony with the true requirements of commerce. It adds that the time has come for giving up old ideas of isolation, antagonism, and reprisal, and for acting in accordance with the necessities of the home supply and the extension of the export market. The new tariff will therefore be mainly based upon the principles of the commercial treaties.

The Tribunal of the Seine has given judgment in favour of the heirs of M. de Montalembert in the action brought against M. Loyson (Father Hyacinthe) for the publication of the work "Spain and Liberty."

## ITALY.

The discussion on the Government proposal for an extraordinary grant of 15,000,000 lire for military purposes was begun in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday.

The Pope held a Consistory on Tuesday morning, at which he performed the ceremony of closing and opening the mouths of seven of the new Cardinals at present in Rome. He is said to have repeated in still more severe terms all the assertions contained in the Allocution of the 12th, already published. He declared that he would protest, in face of the whole world, against the manner in which the Italian Government would limit even the liberty of his word and his Apostolate.

Signor Mancini, Minister for Public Worship, has addressed a circular on the subject of the Pope's recently delivered Allocution. In it he alludes to the bad impression which has been created by the violent language used by the Pope against the Italian laws, the national institutions, and the King.

## SPAIN.

King Alfonso left Ceuta on Tuesday night for Cadiz, where he arrived the next day. Three of the members of the Cabinet and Mr. Layard, the British Minister to Spain, received his Majesty on landing.

## HOLLAND.

On Wednesday the Second Chamber unanimously adopted the bill establishing in the Dutch Indies a gold standard, together with the silver standard.

## GERMANY.

On Thursday the Emperor William completed the eightieth year of his age, and the auspicious event was celebrated with the conventional signs of rejoicing in various parts of the Fatherland. The Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg sent Princes of their Royal Houses as special envoys to carry their congratulations; and the other Sovereign Princes arrived at Berlin to express their good wishes, and to present him in the name of all the German Princes with a great picture representing the proclamation of the German Empire when his Majesty assumed the Imperial title at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871.

Prince Bismarck has received from the Emperor the appointment of Hereditary Chief Ranger of the Duchy of Pomerania. The Emperor has accepted the resignation of General von Stosch, the chief of the German Admiralty.

In the German Parliament on Saturday last a bill was read the first time empowering the Emperor to decree laws for Alsace-Lorraine, with the consent of the Federal Council, but without that of the German Parliament, provided the Provincial Committee of the province agree to such laws. Two of the Alsace-Lorraine deputies supported the measure, and two opposed it. The latter complained of the composition of the Provincial Committee, which, they said, could never really represent the province until elected directly by the people. On Tuesday the House passed the second reading of the bill. The Government bill fixing Leipzig as the seat of the Supreme Court of Justice was passed on Wednesday.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Yesterday week the Government brought forward in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath a bill relative to the election of the deputation of the Reichsrath to be charged to negotiate the proportion of expenses to be borne by Austria and Hungary respectively in affairs concerning the whole monarchy. On Tuesday the House voted the supplementary money grants demanded by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture and the Minister of Justice to cover the deficit arising from the execution of certain projects in connection with their Ministries, and to obtain the requisite means for the purchase or subvention of some railway lines by the State. The Minister of Finance was authorised to issue 6,875,000 fl. in gold rentes.

The Constitutional party held a meeting at Vienna on Sunday, at which, after a long discussion, Herr Sturm's proposal for a modification of the laws relating to the delegations was rejected by 102 votes against 158.

## DENMARK.

A joint committee of both Chambers of the Danish Rigsdag was elected, on Tuesday, to discuss the Budget. Count Frijs von Friesenborg, a former Minister, was appointed reporter, and M. Dinisen secretary of the committee, which is composed of sixteen members of the Right and fourteen of the Left.

At the instance of the Danish manufacturers and tradespeople, the Finance Committee of the Folkething has resolved to propose a grant of 125,000 crowns to defray the expenses of Denmark's participation in the Paris Exhibition.

## AMERICA.

It was determined at the sitting of the Washington Cabinet, on Wednesday, to summon an extra session of Congress for June 4; also to send a commission of prominent public men to Louisiana before taking final action in regard to the conflict existing in that State.

A petition has been presented to the District Court of New Orleans by Mr. Nicholls, the Democratic Governor, for a writ of ejectment against Mr. Packard and the other persons holding the State House. Recruits are being enrolled by Mr. Packard for the defence of the building, which is surrounded by large crowds of negroes. Mr. Nicholls has arrested the officers engaged in enrolling recruits.

Mr. James Donald Cameron, Republican, has been elected senator for Pennsylvania, succeeding his father.

New Hampshire has returned one Democratic and two Republican candidates to Congress.

President Hayes's appointment of Mr. Frederick Douglas, a coloured man, as Marshal of the District of Columbia, was confirmed on Saturday by the Senate.

Every exertion is being made by the French Minister at Washington to secure the participation of the United States in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

Intelligence has been received from San Francisco stating that a gang of white men had attacked six Chinamen, five of whom they killed.

Twelve persons have been killed and others injured by the bursting of a boiler at a saw-mill at Worthington, Indiana.

## CANADA.

Lord Dufferin met with an accident while walking on Wednesday week at Ottawa. His Lordship slipped and fell on the pavement, breaking a rib and straining one of his ankles. No serious results are anticipated, however.

On Tuesday the Dominion Senate, by 38 votes against 23, adopted a resolution, moved by Mr. Campbell, thanking the Imperial Government for refusing the request of the Dominion Government for the appointment of six more senators.

By a majority of 31 the Lower House, on Saturday last, negatived a motion for granting increased protection to Canadian products. The Minister of Marine announced, on Tuesday, that Canada had appointed Mr. Galt Fishery Commissioner under the Treaty of Washington. The name of the United States Commissioner had not been communicated to the Dominion Government, and the appointment of the third Commissioner had not yet been announced.

## AUSTRALIA.

Having sustained a defeat in the Legislative Assembly, the Ministry of New South Wales has resigned.

The death of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Sydney was announced on the 16th inst.

## THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have news from South Africa, by way of Madeira, to Feb. 27. The Transvaal Volksraad was opened on the 13th. The terms of peace with Secocoeni were approved. President Burgers, in his opening speech, advocated union with Great Britain. Peace was concluded with Secocoeni on Feb. 5, the treaty being signed by his delegates. The forts will not be evacuated, however, until the conditions of the treaty are ratified by Secocoeni. They are, in general terms, as follow:—Secocoeni, as a subject of the State, submits to the country's laws, and will obey all the decrees of the Government regarding him and his people. He also pays 2000 cattle as a war indemnity. Lulu Mountain and a strip of land on each side of it are granted to him to live on with his tribe. Commander Ferreira, with a strong police force, is to be stationed in Secocoeni's town as Resident Commissioner.

The troop-ship Crocodile has arrived at Spithead with the 55th Regiment from India.

It is proposed to establish a new "Imperial College" at Simla for the daughters of high-grade Europeans in India. It is to be a memorial of the Delhi assemblage, and ostensibly a free gift to the English from the Indian Princes there assembled. The sum of five lakhs is being collected from them at present for this purpose.

The Postmaster-General gives notice that the financial condition of the colony of St. Helena is such as to require that the rate of postage on letters between the United Kingdom and that colony should be raised to the amount at which it stood previous to the reduction which took place in July last. Consequently, from April 1 next, the postage upon prepaid letters for St. Helena, when sent by mail-packet, will be increased to one shilling the half-ounce. Unpaid and insufficiently-paid letters will be charged one shilling each, in addition to the deficient postage.

The *Honolulu Gazette* of Feb. 28 reports an extraordinary volcanic outbreak in Kealakeakana Bay, near the entrance to the harbour. The eruption occurred on the 24th, appearing like numerous red, blue, and green lights. In the afternoon the water was in a state of great activity, boiling and broken, and heaving up blocks of red-hot lava. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt by the residents of Kannakakiel during the night of the eruption.

Mr. Thomas Edward, the Banff naturalist, was presented with a public testimonial at Aberdeen on Wednesday last. The presentation consisted of 333 sovereigns, which were inclosed in a neat olive-wood casket. Lord Provost Jamieson presided, and the gift was presented by Dean of Guild Walker.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Babbington, Basil Blogg, to be Vicar of Westwood, Wilts.  
Burland, M. B. H.; Rector of Stanton-with-Snowhill.  
Candy, Herbert; Curate of Hythe, Southampton.  
Carey, A. H.; Vicar of Abington.  
Clementson, William; Vicar of Womenswood.  
Copeman, A. C.; Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.  
Cree, Edward David; Vicar of Benenden, Kent.  
Darby, G. E.; Vicar of Billericay.  
Druce, G. W.; Chaplain of Ipswich Borough Gaol.  
Edge, William John; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting.  
George, P. E.; Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Bathwick.  
Gibson, Edward P.; Rector of Harford, Stock-cum-Ramsden, Bellhouse.  
Greenham, Frederick John; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Halstead.  
Harvey, Gilmour; Vicar of Manghold.  
Hick, John St. Clare; Perpetual Curate of Nether Witton.  
Kermode, William; Rector of Ballaugh.  
Legge, Augustus; Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral.  
Le Maistre, William Brine; Rector of St. Peter's, Jersey.  
Maddison, George; Archdeacon of Salop.  
Reveley, R.; Vicar of Moreton, Valence.  
Robinson, Charles J.; Rector of West Hackney.  
Rudd, T.; Rector of Hutton-le-Hole, near Durham.  
Smith, Sidney Lidderdale; Canon of Hereford Cathedral.  
Scott, M. H.; Prebendary of Bobenhall in Lichfield Cathedral.  
Smith, T. J.; Perpetual Curate of St. Michael and All Angels', Howe Bridge.  
Stephens, Alfred; Vicar of Tongue with Breightmet.  
Webb, John Cadman; Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, Livesey.  
White, Henry Gratton; Vicar of Kirk-Santon.  
Wienford, William Henry; Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Devon.—*Guardian*.

Four stained-glass windows, by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, have recently been placed in the chancel of St. Bartholomew, Haslemere, by Mr. J. Stewart Hodgeon, of Lythe-hill. The east window was given a few years ago by the same gentleman.

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday, at The Deanery, Westminster, for their sixty-eighth session—the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presiding; and the Company proceeded with the revision of the seventh chapter of Revelations.

Leominster Priory Church, undergoing restoration by Sir G. G. Scott, Bart., R.A., is making such satisfactory progress that the committee hope to complete the south nave for reopening in August or September next. Additional funds are urgently needed for the completion of the remaining portion of the works.

During the past week Sir Gilbert Scott made a thorough examination of the west front of Lichfield Cathedral, with the view to its restoration. The mouldings and masonry were found to be so much broken, and the chief of the most beautiful work destroyed, that it is thought the whole of the front will have to be renewed. The Consistory Court is undergoing restoration.

The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty Corporation, at the annual meeting held on Wednesday at their office, Dean's-yard, Westminster, distributed the surplus income of the year 1876 in grants to meet benefactions for the benefit of poor benefices. The number of benefices augmented was 132. The benefactions in money and real estate amounted to £34,021, and the sum granted to £25,450, together forming the additional capital sum of £59,471.

The new church of St. George, Oldham-road, Manchester, which has been in course of erection for the last four years, from designs of Mr. Henry Lord, was consecrated on the 16th inst. It has been built to replace the old church of St. George, which was sold to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for £5000. The total cost, including site £4000, church £6400, and parsonage £1600, is estimated at £12,000, of which £10,569 has been raised. Accommodation has been provided for 600 persons. The Bishop preached from Phil. iv. 4, 5, on the dangers and encouragements of the present crisis, urging the necessity of cultivating the spirit of mutual forbearance, unity, and love.

A mural tablet has been placed in Castle-Donington parish church, near Derby, by Miss Henry and Mrs. Jane Mary Macnabb, to the memory of the late Lady Flora Elizabeth Hastings, Lady of the Bedchamber to the late revered Duchess of Kent, in whose service she died, in Buckingham Palace, July 5, 1839, in her thirty-fourth year. The tablet is oval—a wreath of passion-flowers crowned by seven stars, in high relief, white marble, with a dove border. It is also to the memory of her last surviving sister, Lady Selina Constance Henry, who died in 1867. A handsome lectern has recently been presented to the same church by Mrs. Macnabb in memory of Lady Flora's parents—Francis, first Marquis of Hastings and Flora Mure Campbell, Countess of Loudoun. The lectern, has their medallions in marble, and is of oak, carved with the lotus, thistle, rose, shamrock, and heraldic rose.

The usual monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held on Monday, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall, S.W.—the Earl of Powis in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Foord, near Folkestone, and The Tything, near Worcester; rebuilding the church at Little Leigh, near Northwich; and towards enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Brightlingsea, near Colchester; Collingbourne Ducis, near Marlborough; Forest Gate, Emmanuel, near Stratford, Essex; and Newton Bromswold, near Higham Ferrers. Under urgent circumstances, the grant formerly made towards re-seating and restoring the Church of St. Petrock, Bodmin, Cornwall, was increased.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Friday, May 4, as the day when the annual general court of the Incorporated Church-Building Society is to be held, at which his Grace will preside.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

The Jenkyns' Exhibition at Balliol College (worth £100 a year, and tenable for four years) has been divided between T. T. Massingham (open exhibitioner of Balliol) and C. E. Vaughan (scholar of Balliol). The examiners have awarded a prize of £50 to A. T. Ashton (scholar of Balliol). This exhibition was founded by money left by the late Master of Balliol, Dr. Jenkyns.

The Hall and Hall Houghton prizes for proficiency in the study of the Greek Testament and of the Septuagint and Syriac versions of the Holy Scriptures have been awarded as follows:—To the Senior Greek Testament prize, H. E. Clayton, B.A., of Brasenose; proxime accessit, G. C. Blaxland, B.A., Pembroke. To the junior Greek Testament prize, H. Sands, Oriel College; proxime accessit, C. H. Fox, Hertford. To the Senior Septuagint prize, A. T. Miller, B.A., Exeter College. To the junior Septuagint, T. T. Walker, Queen's; proxime accessit, A. W. Oxford, B.A., Christ Church. To the Syriac prize, G. H. B. Wright, Queen's.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The class-list of the Classical Tripos examination has been issued, but we must reserve its publication till next week.

Mr. Frederick Brian de M. Gibbons, B.A., scholar of the college and second wrangler 1877, has been elected to a Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College.



The first Bell Scholarship has been awarded to G. M. Edwards, scholar of Trinity; the second to E. C. Perry, scholar of King's. The Abbott Scholarship has been awarded to R. St. John Parry, scholar of Trinity.

The prize given annually by the representatives of the University in Parliament for the best English essay on some subject connected with British history or literature has been awarded to Mr. Percival Maitland Lawrence, B.A., of Corpus Christi College. The subject given out was "Anthony, first Earl of Shaftesbury."

The open scholarships at St. Peter's have been awarded as under:—J. Eccles, Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, a mathematical scholarship of £80 per annum; F. W. Jones, Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, a classical scholarship of £60 per annum; G. F. Mathews, King's College, London, mathematical scholarship of £60 per annum; W. New, Dulwich College, classical scholarship of £60 per annum.

At Jesus open scholarships have been adjudged as under:—Mathematical: H. Cox, Tunbridge School, £50; A. J. Canter, Aldenham School, £40; W. E. Chadwell, Owens College, Manchester, £30 exhibition; F. Attewft, Warrington Grammar School, £30 exhibition. Classical: R. H. Banton, Oundle School, £50; A. Ivatt, Shrewsbury School, Rustat Scholarship; L. J. Jones, Durham School, and W. Street, Durham School (equal), Rustat Scholarship.

#### ST. ANDREW'S.

Dean Stanley, Lord Rector of this University, gave a valedictory address to the students in the Old Parliamentary Hall yesterday week, the subject of his discourse being the religious difficulties of the day, the danger arising to religion from the apparently increasing divergence between the intelligence and faith of our time, which he designated "the rock ahead." Principal Tulloch, vice-chairman of the University, presided.—Last Saturday the Dean held a reception of the students in the Old Parliament Hall, and on Sunday preached in the college and parish churches to large congregations.

Mr. W. K. Hilton, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has been appointed Registrar of the University of Durham and Bursar of University College.

Mr. Edward R. Taylor, Master of Lincoln School, has been elected Head Master of the Birmingham School of Art. Under the new scheme—aided by an anonymous donor, who gives £10,000 to the school—the salary of the Head Master is fixed at £600 a year.

The new buildings of Dover College, the foundation-stone of which was laid in June last by Earl Granville, are completed. They consist of a new house for the Head Master, with separate bed-rooms for fifty boys, and a class-room for sixty boys. The number of pupils has grown from fifteen to 117 in less than six years.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The sixth annual drawing of the Printers' Art-Union takes place at the Cannon-street Hotel to-day (Saturday).

A fable cloak, the property of a foreign lady of title, was sold at Debenham and Storr's, on Tuesday, for 460 guineas.

We are requested to state that the armoury and regalia at the Tower of London will be closed from the 26th to the 30th inst., inclusive.

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of pictures by artists of the Continental schools at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, will be opened next Monday.

Mr. John Wood has been offered and has accepted the professorship of clinical surgery at King's College Hospital, vacant by the death of Sir W. Fergusson.

On Tuesday evening the twelfth annual gathering of the master and workmen butchers of London took place at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. About 2000 butchers were present.

About £3000 has been received at the Mansion House towards the fund being raised for the relief of the widows and orphans of the crews who were lately lost in the North Sea.

The anniversary festival of the Highland Society of London was celebrated, on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the guests numbering about seventy.

The Charing-cross Hospital, which has been remodelled and greatly enlarged, was on Wednesday reopened by the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess. An illustration of the ceremony will be given next week.

The first exhibition of spring flowers at the Royal Botanic Gardens this season was held on Wednesday; and on the same day the third show this season at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens took place.

Sir Charles Reed presided over the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday, at which a report from the by-laws committee and the new education code were the principal subjects of discussion.

Count Van Bylandt, the Netherlands Minister, presided on Wednesday evening at the annual festival of the Friends of Foreigners in Distress, at which subscriptions amounting to upwards of £3000 were announced.

It is announced by the *City Press* that the Alexandra Palace has been leased for twenty-one years to Messrs. Bertram and Roberts, and it is understood that it will be reopened the first week in May.

A deputation of tailors pressed upon the attention of the Home Secretary, yesterday week, that disease is spread by cloth being given out from clothiers' establishments to be made into garments in houses where infectious disorders prevail.

Mr. T. Letts, of Queen Victoria-street, has published, very appropriately, a new "Boat-Race Map of the Thames." It is on the scale of six inches to the mile, and has been copied from the recent Ordnance plans of Middlesex and Surrey.

The twenty-fourth anniversary festival of the London Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen was held at the City Terminus Hotel, last Saturday evening—Mr. Semuda, M.P., in the chair.

The proprietors of the Bank of England have unanimously resolved to present to the nation their collection of gold and silver coins, which has been for some years past in custody of the trustees of the British Museum. The value of this gift is estimated at £7000.

There were 26.5 hours of sunshine in London last week out of 81.9 hours during which the sun was above the horizon. On Sunday there was as much as 9.6 out of 11.5. On Friday the sun shone for 6.2 hours, and on Saturday for 5.2 hours. On Monday and Tuesday it did not shine at all.

At the annual meeting of the Corporation for Middle Class Schools, yesterday week, an encouraging account was given of the prosperity of the schools. Mr. Goschen, who presided, pleaded for increased means to pay off a debt and to improve the educational appliances. A movement is on foot among the City companies for establishing a technical college.

The President and Fellows of the Chemical Society dined together on Tuesday evening, at Willis's Rooms—Professor Abel presiding. Professors Huxley, Odling, Tyndall, and Williamson, and Mr. Bramwell, C.E., were amongst the speakers. Professor Huxley referred at some length to the influence of grants by Government upon the advancement of science.

The eight metropolitan volunteer regiments known as the "Grey Brigade" paraded last Saturday evening, under the command of Lord Abinger, and marched through the principal streets of the West-End. One of the most interesting features was the fact that the Lady Mayoress, with her two sisters, rode at the head of the column through a great portion of the route, under the escort of Lord Abinger and his staff.

The total number of births registered in London last week was 2587; and there were 1800 deaths from all causes. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 40, and the deaths by 153, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 100 from smallpox, 44 from measles, 15 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 231 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 187 to 213 in the four preceding weeks. These 231 deaths exceeded by six the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The Registrar-General reports that the deaths from smallpox, which had been 84 and 96 in the two preceding weeks, further rose last week to 100: 42 were certified as unvaccinated, 30 as vaccinated, and 28 were "not stated" as to vaccination. The disease is still most fatally prevalent in East London, where the deaths were more numerous last week than in any previous week since the commencement of the epidemic. The deaths from fever were 15 below the corrected average number. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis further rose to 687 last week, from 471, 524, and 678 in the three preceding weeks. In Greater London 3096 births and 2090 deaths were registered.

#### IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

The eighth annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was begun on Tuesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. W. Menelaus presiding. The report showed a considerable addition to the number of the members, there being 946 on the books in December last; and it stated that the council had awarded the Bessemer medal for this year to Dr. John Percy, of the Royal School of Mines. It was with deep regret the council had to announce the death of the late foreign secretary, Mr. David Forbes, in December last. Mainly through Mr. Forbes's exertions, the institute was at an early date placed in direct communication with all the leading Continental metallurgists. The chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. E. A. Cowper and carried unanimously. The scrutineers announced that all the gentlemen nominated as members had been elected. A vote of thanks to the president and council was then passed. Acknowledging this vote, the chairman observed that the institution was progressing most satisfactorily and making great strides, and he was enabled to say that the events of the past year had been most satisfactory.

On Wednesday Mr. Menelaus vacated the office of president, which was taken by Dr. C. W. Siemens, who delivered his opening address. In this he advocated the establishing, in provincial centres, of institutions like the School of Mines, in order that the metallurgists of Great Britain might be afforded equal opportunities with those of the Continent of obtaining a technical education. Another chief subject of his address was the progress being made in economical processes in the application of fuel.

Several papers were read on Thursday.

Next year's meeting is to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

#### ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting of the patrons and supporters of this institute was held, on the 15th inst., at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland. In opening the proceedings his Grace said a few words in respect of an institution which commanded such universal respect and had received such generous assistance from the public. It was very natural that such should be the case, considering how closely the prosperity, the wealth, and the safety of the country were connected with our seafaring population. The last year had been one of great calamity at sea. Gales had been more frequent and more violent than had been the case for many years past, and in the result the loss of vessels and the loss of lives which had been beyond the reach of any human assistance had been greater than any previous period on record. During the past year there had been two instances of loss of life in manning the boats, arising partly from backwardness and partly from negligence of the men in not putting on their life-belts. His Grace alluded to the recent sad loss of the North Sea fishing fleet and the crews as an evidence of the uncertainty of life attendant on a sailor's existence, and forcibly urged the claims of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution to the support of the public.

Mr. R. Lewis, secretary of the institution, read the report, which stated that, during the past twelve months, twelve new life-boats had been or were about to be placed on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and that the committee were prepared to station others wherever there was a probability of their being useful. During the past year the institution's life-boats had saved 515 persons, besides assisting to rescue nineteen vessels from destruction. For those services, and for saving eighty-five lives by fishing-boats and other means, one gold medal, eight silver medals, eighteen votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £2814 had been granted by the institution. The number of lives saved from the establishment of the institution to the end of the year 1876, either by its life-boats or by special exertions for which it has granted rewards, is 24,369. For those services the institution had voted ninety-two gold and 878 silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £51,000. The total amount of the donations, subscriptions, and dividends received last year had been £33,801, and of that sum £6216 was the result of special gifts to defray the cost of eleven life-boats. The expenditure had amounted to £36,793.

The report was adopted, and resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the institution were passed.

Admirals Sir R. Collison, Sir G. Sartorius, Sir W. Tarleton; Lord Erne, Sir E. Perrott, Bart., and Mr. MacGregor were among the speakers.

The Victoria (Australia) Shipwreck and Humane Society have presented Mr. Lewis, the secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution, their silver medal, "as a slight recognition of the many valuable services rendered by him in the cause of humanity." It may be mentioned that Mr. Lewis had previously received French, Austrian, and Belgian decorations in addition to a special and magnificent present from the Grand Duchess Czarevna, patroness of the Russian Life-Boat Society, in acknowledgment of his long services and writings on behalf of the life-boat cause.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a specially dreary recess the sound of the Lincoln saddling-bell was eagerly welcomed by all classes of turfites, and the "special" from London to the fen county on Monday morning was very heavily laden. Since last season considerable further improvements have been made in the course, which has been made wider, both at the starting-post for the straight mile and at the junction of the old and new courses; so that Mr. M'George had plenty of room to get even the largest fields off on equitable terms. Slight odds were laid on F. Archer in the Trial Stakes, the first flat race of the season, and he gained several lengths by hugging the rails closely, while all the rest ran wide; but age does not appear to have given little Brigg Boy increased stamina, and it was once more apparent that a mile is too far for him, as he stood still within the distance, and Winifred caught and beat him easily. Cannon Ball, who was a fair but unlucky colt last season, was made favourite for the Bathany Stakes, which he won easily; and Archer was again second for the Tathwell Plate, the first two-year-old event of the season, which fell to Sir Frederick Johnstone's Bena. The card on Tuesday was not a particularly strong one; and we need only refer to the Brocklesby Stakes, for which a field of ten assembled at the post. Matthew Dawson supplied the favourite in Fair Penitent, a smart, speedy-looking filly, by Julius—Repentance. She was by far the most forward of the party, and nothing else was backed with much spirit, except a filly by Blair Athol—Little Agnes, who carried Count Festetic's colours. The favourite got well away and led to the distance, where she was done with; and after a great race home, Bishop Burton, Fiddlestring, and a filly by Knowsley—Bab-at-the-Bowster finished in the order named, only a head and a neck separating them. The winner is a roan son of Strathconan, and is the property of Mr. Bush, whose bad luck on the turf has become almost proverbial; but we trust that this victory is the precursor of many others. The Bab-at-the-Bowster filly was unquestionably the best-looking of the party.

On Wednesday the only event of importance, except the great race, was the Lincoln Club Cup, in which Fiddlestring confirmed the truth of the running in the Brocklesby Stakes by securing an easy victory; and Mr. Jennings was certainly lucky to pick up a fairly smart youngster for only 20 gs., which was the price he gave for him as a yearling at the sale of Mr. Smith's stud. There were no less than thirty-two runners for the Lincolnshire Handicap, a number that has only once been exceeded, when Tomahawk beat thirty-four opponents. Bruce (7 st. 2 lb.) was unquestionably the most admired of all the competitors, and, in spite of his weight, which seemed to make his chance hopeless, he had a host of staunch supporters, and there were numerous regrets expressed that such a grand-looking three-year-old should have been omitted from the nominations for the Derby. Petrarch (8 st. 13 lb.) did not join the others until they had been at the post some little time; but the fears that had been entertained of his showing temper proved quite unfounded, as he was perfectly quiet and well-behaved. He was never really dangerous in the race, in which the favourite, Touchet (6 st. 6 lb.), and Bruce ran very well until close home, when the weight told upon them, and they were passed by Footstep (7 st. 2 lb.), Pursuivant (7 st. 13 lb.), and Lord Lincoln (6 st. 12 lb.), who finished in the order named, Lord Wilton's mare winning a fine race by a neck. Lord Lincoln was four lengths off, and, probably, only obtained his position on sufferance; but Bruce did so well that he must have an immense chance for the City and Suburban, in which he has less weight to carry.

The University crews have done some good regular work during the week preparatory to the race of to-day. Last Saturday Cambridge got afloat shortly before ten a.m., and, having paddled up as far as Chiswick, turned and rowed down to the Aqueduct, accomplishing the distance in 12 min. 44 sec. They started rowing at 35 and finished at 36 strokes. Oxford rowed the whole course in the afternoon in 20 min. 55 sec. They were picked up at Hammersmith Bridge by a scratch crew, stroked by Mr. Goldie, C.U.B.C., but, by the time the top of Chiswick Eyot was reached, the latter had found their want of condition tell against them, and were half a length astern of the Oxonians. On Monday morning Cambridge had a steady pull as far as the Grass Wharf, and came back in a couple of sharp bursts, rowing 40 to the minute at the finish. In the afternoon, starting from a skiff at 36 to the minute, they rowed the whole distance in 19 min. 57 sec., there being a marked improvement in the rowing, especially between the Crabtree and Hammersmith, where the wind might have been expected to bother them. After this the crew walked home. Oxford did a good piece of work in the morning; and then, getting afloat again in the afternoon, about 4.30, rowed as far as Chiswick and then turned, having a sharp spin both ways with a scratch eight, stroked by Mr. Hastie, Thames Rowing Club. On Tuesday Cambridge had a spin with another London crew, of which Mr. F. S. Gulston was stroke. The Cantabs had slightly the best of it at starting, and very soon forged still further ahead; while Oxford rowed on as far as Barnes, encountering some very dirty weather by the way. In the afternoon things looked even worse, and but little work was done. Cambridge went as far as Hammersmith on the flood in the midst of a snow-storm, and, turning, rowed hard down against the tide, being pretty well drenched when they had completed their work. Oxford had a sharp spin between Putney and Wandsworth and back again, finishing strong and well together. On Wednesday Oxford were out first, and, having paddled up as far as Barker's rails, with Mr. Darbshire, as usual, in attendance, they turned and drifted to the Ship at Mortlake. Starting thence at 36, they passed Barnes Bridge in 3 min. 5 sec., and in spite of the rough water reached Chiswick Church in 8 min. 5 sec., rowing smart and clean through the rough water they encountered. Not long after this, No. 4's slide getting out of order and refusing to act properly, the boat stopped while matters were set straight; and, then paddling to Hammersmith Bridge, they reached the Aqueduct in 7 min. 55 sec., the stroke being increased up to 40 between the Point and the Aqueduct. About half an hour later Cambridge went out, and paddling as far as Chiswick church, turned, and, rowing steadily at 34, passed Hammersmith Bridge in 4 min. 50 sec. At the Grass Wharf Shafto quickened gradually up to 36, and finished the distance in 12 min. 30 sec., the time from Hammersmith being 8 min. 6 sec. In comparing this, however, with the Oxford time, the slower rate of stroke must be borne in mind. They did not go out again in the afternoon, and Oxford contented themselves with a short burst.

Appended are the names and weights of the two crews:—

OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.	
st.	lb.	st.	lb.
1. D. J. Cowles, St. John's (bow)	11 2	1. B. G. Hoskyns, Jesus	10 12
2. J. M. Boustead, University	12 8	(bow)	...
3. H. Pelham, Magdalen	12 5	2. T. W. Lewis, Caius	11 8
4. W. H. Grenfell, Balliol	12 10½	3. J. C. Fenn, First Trinity	11 5½
5. H. J. Stayner, St. John's	12 7	4. W. B. Clegg, First Trinity	11 9½
6. A. J. Mulholland, Balliol	12 5	5. L. G. Pike, Caius	12 3
7. T. C. Edwards, Moss	12 5	6. C. Gordon, Jesus	12 11
Brasenose	...	7. T. E. Hockin, Jesus	12 11
H. P. Marriott, Brasenose	12 1	8. D. Shafto, Jesus (stroke)	12 1
(stroke)	...	9. G. L. Davis, Clare (cox.)	7 5
F. M. Beaumont, New (cox.)	7 0		











## PARLIAMENT.

## LORDS.

It has continued to be the general rule for the Upper House to meet and separate either after a very brief official statement in relation to the Eastern Question, or after half an hour—rarely more than hour—has been devoted to business; so that the Parliamentary system may not be sensibly deranged by the adjournment of noble Lords for the Easter vacation from the eve of the Boat-Race to Thursday, April 12.

The Lord Chancellor, in reintroducing the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill yesterday week, briefly remarked that it was much the same as the Government measure of last year; and the bill was read the second time, after a few remarks had been made by Lord Hatherley, the Earl of Powis, and the Bishop of Peterborough, who feared that one of the clauses would interfere with the revenues of sequestered benefices devoted to supplying the spiritual wants of certain parishes.

On Monday Lord Derby said, in reply to Earl Granville, that on Sunday, the 11th inst., he had received from the Russian Ambassador the draught of the Russian protocol, to be signed by the Powers, as embodying their views on the present position of affairs in the East. The draught having been considered by the Cabinet, certain modifications were proposed, and the modified protocol handed to the Russian Ambassador for the consideration of the Russian Government, who had, on their part, suggested fresh alterations, which the Cabinet had not yet deliberated upon. Answering Lord Stratheden and Campbell, the noble Earl explained that it had been his wish that Sir Henry Elliot should return to Constantinople, but that, as Sir Henry needed rest after his arduous and continuous labours, he would remain in England on leave, "retaining his present position," and temporary arrangements would be made at Constantinople. The Irish Peerage Bill was read the third time and passed. Replying to Earl Fortescue, the Duke of Richmond stated that measures had been taken to guard against the spread of the cattle plague, which had broken out in various parts of the country. Lord Selborne reintroduced his Schools of Law and Inns of Court Bill.

The Duke of Richmond, resuming for the nonce his rôle of leader of the Upper House, gave notice on Tuesday that he should move the second reading of the Burials Bill on April 17, and likewise announced his intention to move for a Select Committee to inquire whether means could not be adopted to prevent the recurrence of floods. The Irish Beer Licenses Bill was then read the third time and passed.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal on Thursday of the notice given by Lord Stratheden in reference to the Eastern Question, on the ground, as his Lordship stated, that it would be untimely to raise a discussion whilst critical negotiations were still going on, Earl Dudley moved for further papers, and expressed a strong opinion against the conduct of Sir H. Elliot as a diplomatist. The Duke of Somerset complained very warmly that an attack should be made upon Sir H. Elliot without public notice. Lord Derby agreed that the course adopted by the noble Earl was singularly inconvenient as regarded the transaction of public business. If the noble Earl had taken the trouble to read the published papers he would have seen that diplomatic negotiations were never broken off with Turkey. In the noble Earl's view the peace of Europe seemed to be altogether a secondary consideration, the primary object being the better government of certain provinces of European Turkey; but a European war would produce far greater horrors than those which had occurred in the provinces referred to. The wording as well as the conditions under which the protocol should be signed, if signed at all, were still under the consideration of the Government, and the steps taken would not be kept secret unnecessarily for one hour. The business subsequently transacted by their Lordships was not of a very important character.

## COMMONS.

Dull though the course of events has been, as a rule, for the past week, there has yet been a slight ripple of liveliness now and again. Thus promise of an animated debate on the Eastern Question was held forth when Mr. Fawcett rose from his seat on the front Opposition bench below the gangway yesterday week, and, in his usual clear and deliberate tones, gave notice that he would, on the earliest opportunity, call attention to the evidence contained in the despatches of Lord Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury that "the misrule which has brought such misery on the Christian subjects of the Porte will continue unless the European Powers obtain some such guarantees for better administration as were agreed upon at the Conference." Mr. Whalley again afforded amusement the same evening by his persistent advocacy of the cause of the "Claimant." The Chancellor of the Exchequer having informed the Marquis of Hartington of the state of the negotiations with respect to the Russian protocol, the Home Secretary assured Sir Henry Holland that steps would be taken to render Hammersmith Bridge safe on the morning of the Boat-Race, when the bridge would be closed to the public from eight to ten a.m., and no one would be permitted to remain on it during that time. The House then drifted into an Irish debate on the motion by Mr. O'Shaughnessy that it was expedient to adopt measures to promote elementary education among the Irish people who, the hon. member considered, would be willing to accept compulsion, and would not be frightened by the "cuckoo cry of coercion;" but the motion was withdrawn when the subject had been well discussed by several Irish members: Mr. Butt being of opinion that their first effort should be to enlist the sympathies of all religious creeds and of all classes, and then compulsion would not be necessary; Lord Charles Beresford infusing a sailor-like freshness into the discussion by his naïve remarks, warmly approved by the "Yur, yur!" of Mr. Butt; and Sir M. H. Beach disagreeing with Mr. Forster, who thought compulsion would be the only remedy, the Secretary of State for Ireland maintaining that the time had not yet arrived for practically dealing with the subject. When an hon. member opened his speech on the question of Salmon Fisheries in the Solway Frith with the formal words, "Mr. Speaker, Sir," it was, perhaps, inevitable that the phrase of "In the name of the Prophet—figs!" should be brought to mind; and the earnestness evoked by the salmon among hon. members generally was noteworthy. Earnest, if sometimes scarcely audible, was Mr. S. Howard, whose motion was to the effect that a Royal Commission should sit on the stake-nets of the Solway; earnest were the members who followed him, the best speech by far being that of Mr. E. Noel, whose distinct elocution might well be imitated by the majority of speakers in the House; and Mr. Cross, in agreeing to the motion, once more proved himself a model Home Secretary—from a quarter session point of view. How a good cause may be damaged by the wearisome prolixity of a long-winded advocate was almost instanced by Sir George Campbell in a long and tedious speech on the surrender of an African slave who had escaped to a British man-of-war at Jeddah last December. Neatly and effectively answered by Sir Henry Holland, who had served with him on the Royal

Commission, the hon. member for Kirkcaldy, if not brief himself, had the negative merit of eliciting brief speeches from others, Mr. Whitbread's observations being marked by that high tone and feeling characteristic of the hon. member's Parliamentary deliverances, and Mr. Bourke's reply being of the regulation red-tape nature peculiar to official explanations. After the tragedy, the farce; after the surrender of a fugitive slave, the Tichborne case. There was a fair assemblage of members to hear Mr. Whalley's formal speech on this eternal case, the House was kept in a roar by the ingenious utterances of the hon. member for Peterborough, who was not undeserving of a certain amount of admiration for his stanch and steadfast adherence to the cause of the convict whom he believes to be Sir Roger Tichborne. Mr. Whalley was not to be disconcerted, roared the House never so heartily as it did at his assertion that no less a personage than the Lord Mayor said the "Claimant" was no more Arthur Orton than he was, at his grandiloquent allusion to the letters of "Junius to Mr. Cross," and at his disparaging reference to Dr. Kenealy, who was not in his seat. Members of the Government could not laugh directly in the face of the hon. member, so they covered their faces with their hands, and their frames could be seen to quiver with suppressed mirth. We have been treated to some dissertations of late on the marvellous power General Ignatieff has over his countenance. But Mr. Cross is surely the equal in this respect of the distinguished Russian with the "diplomatic eyes." He was the embodiment of gravity when, in a tone absolutely devoid of feeling, he deprecated the continual reference to this bygone trial, said he had read every petition and paper on the subject, and had seen no reason to doubt the prisoner's guilt. The House then thinned rapidly, and the rest of the sitting was occupied with the agreement to the report on Supply, the granting of £1,213,502 out of the Consolidated Fund for ways and means, the passing of certain bills through various stages, and the rejection of the County Boards Election Bill for Ireland.

The inquisitiveness of the Opposition as to the affairs of Turkey is only equalled by the disinclination of the Opposition to challenge the conduct of the Government on the Eastern Question. This curiosity must have somewhat taxed the patience of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Bourke on Monday. Sir Stafford Northcote, answering Mr. Forster, virtually repeated the statement made by Lord Derby in "another place" with respect to Sir Henry Elliot being at present absent on leave from Constantinople, though he could not state what were the temporary arrangements which were being made at the British Embassy. Mr. Bourke, replying to Mr. James, said outrages by Bashi-Bazouks in Macedonia had been complained of to the Porte, the officer in command had been placed on trial, and, moreover, the British Consular force in Bulgaria would be increased. Respecting the outrages reported by the Pera correspondent of the *Times* to have been perpetrated daily on the women of the Bulgarian villages of Gul-Bounar, Souroute, and Koumkein, Mr. Bourke informed the House, in answer to Mr. H. Samuelson, that Mr. Jocelyn had been requested to find out if there were any foundation for such reports, and to communicate with the Vice-Consul at Adrianople on the matter. Mr. Butt's motion that it was desirable to introduce the Estimates for the year early enough to allow them to be fully explained was withdrawn, after Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. W. H. Smith had said that everything in their power should be done to make the Estimates complete. Ere Mr. Ward Hunt could get into Committee of Supply, Lord Charles Beresford, with youthful confidence, endeavoured to enlighten him as to the increasing power of torpedoes, particularly the Whitehead; and Captain Pim, delivering himself of the opinion that the time had come for a searching inquiry into the Admiralty and into the state of the Navy, asked—but asked in vain—for a Select Committee on the matter. In Committee, the First Lord of the Admiralty allowed Mr. Reed, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Seely, Mr. Lloyd, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Samuda, and Mr. Goschen to criticise him as freely as they liked until a late hour, only interposing Mr. Egerton to reply on behalf of the Government to Mr. Shaw Lefevre. Hon. members were generally in favour of the idea of improving the position of engineers in the Navy (as pointedly recommended in Mr. Tenniel's *Punch* cartoon last week); and Mr. Ward Hunt said it was proposed to obtain naval engineers of a higher social status, and to place them in the military branch of the profession—chief engineers to be enabled to rise to the rank of commander, engineers of ten years' standing to rank with Lieutenants of eight years' standing, and so on. Mr. D. Jenkins made a show of moving a reduction of the vote before the House by £5600, being of opinion that engineers were sufficiently well paid, but withdrew his motion; and the £2,684,048 for the wages of seamen and marines was agreed to, and also £1,178,600 for victuals and clothing.

Hon. members made amends for their late sitting into the small hours of Monday night by indulging themselves with a "count-out" early on Tuesday evening. Sir Stafford Northcote could not promise Mr. Forster any further papers on the Eastern Question till after Easter. Mr. Courtney said he would postpone his motion on the Tripartite Treaty. But Mr. Fawcett declared it was still his intention to bring forward the Turkish motion standing in his name. The way being cleared, Mr. R. Yorke, who said there was a kind of original sin attached, more or less, to all who took part in the proceedings of the Stock Exchange, and there could be no hope of a better state of things until a radical reform was effected, moved—

That a humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the origin, objects, present constitution, customs, and usages of the London Stock Exchange, and the mode of transacting business in, and in connection with, that institution; and whether such existing rules, customs, and mode of conducting business are in accordance with the principles that should govern such policy; and, if not, to advise her Majesty in what respect they might be beneficially altered, and how far legislation might be usefully employed for that purpose.

The hon. member concluded a speech which met with general approval by saying that the Athenians paid an annual tribute of blood to the Minotaur, and we had paid for some time past an annual tribute to the Stock Exchange of ruin, tears, and broken fortunes; but he trusted that if this Commission were granted it would prove a modern Theseus, which would destroy the monster. Sir C. Russell seconded the motion, but Alderman Cotton opposed it; and, speeches for and against having been made by Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. E. Stanhope, Sir Henry James, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Norwood, and Mr. Bentinck, Sir Stafford Northcote performed a strategic movement which seems to have especial merit in his eyes, but which is scarcely consistent on the part of a member of a Government with a large majority. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gathered there was a strong feeling in favour of the motion, but the drift of his speech went to prove its inutility and the inadvisability of adopting it, albeit, in the end he said, though there was no reason for the Commission, he would not oppose the motion. Mr. Lowe forthwith demonstrated that there were reasons for the Royal Commission, the motion for which, after a mild objection from Mr. Goschen, was agreed to without a division.

Wednesday was devoted to the consideration of Mr. Butt's

bill for recompensing Irish farmers for improvements effected by them, and the hon. member said the measure was practically the same as last year's. The rejection of the bill was moved by Mr. Herbert; but various Irish members supported the bill, which was eloquently opposed by Mr. Plunket, on the ground that it would transfer land from its present occupants to the tenants. This argument did not prevent Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. Courtney from favouring the measure. The O'Connor Don and Sir M. H. Beach spoke adversely to the bill. Mr. Butt replied. Then, amid interruptions from Irish members anxious to divide, Mr. John Bright indignantly denied the truth of the charge made by Mr. Downing against Mr. Buckley, whose uprightness Mr. Bright vouched for as a personal friend of his. The political ingratitude of the Irish members who showed this discourtesy to so stanch a friend of Ireland as Mr. Bright can scarcely be regarded as an amiable trait of the noisy section of the Home Rule party, whose bill was thrown out by 323 votes to 84.

The notice-paper of the House on Thursday presented a large number of questions, chiefly affecting our relations with foreign Powers. Amongst those questions, that of which Sir G. Campbell gave notice occasioned a remarkable demonstration in the House. As it stood upon the paper, it not only referred to the promised reforms of the Turkish Government and the communications made to Lord Derby on the subject, but it proceeded with a further inquiry as to whether Colonel Baker, who was employed in a military capacity by the Government of the Porte, was the same individual who had been convicted of a criminal offence in this country a short time ago. The moment Sir George had risen to put his question he was met by a storm of opposition, expressed by yells and groans, which did not abate until the hon. gentleman intimated his intention, under advice, not to press the last paragraph of his recorded interrogatory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to whom the inquiry was addressed, rose to reply. In a tone of unusual gravity, he administered a severe rebuke to the hon. knight for the notice he had given, and said he thought that he had exercised a wise discretion in omitting to put his last question, and he could only express his regret that he should have put it on the paper at all. The Government, he said, was always ready to give the most frank and complete answers to all inquiries, but he must say that questions of a similar kind were sometimes put to it, not for the purpose of obtaining information, but as vehicles for making attacks on absent individuals of an indirect character. He had only to inform the hon. gentleman, in answer to his inquiry, that Lord Derby had received communications from the Turkish Government indicating its intention to carry out certain reforms. The right hon. gentleman informed Mr. Gourley that no foreign Consuls in the United States had powers to settle disputes between the masters and crews of ships of their own nationality. Negotiations, however, were in progress for a Consular convention, but some difficulties had arisen with respect to jurisdiction, which he hoped would be surmounted. Replying to Mr. W. E. Forster, the right hon. gentleman said that her Majesty's Government considered it desirable that her Majesty's interests should be represented at the Porte by a representative of higher rank than a chargé-d'affaires; and, as Sir H. Elliot was not able to return there, Lord Derby was considering the matter, but was not at present able to make any statement on the matter. Mr. Bourke, in response to a query from Mr. Fawcett, said that a reply had been received by telegraph to the effect that outrages had occurred in the neighbourhood of Adrianople, but they had been exaggerated. The Consul at Adrianople had been directed to go himself or to send a trustworthy person to inquire into the matter. In reply to Sir H. D. Wolff, Mr. Fawcett stated that he intended to persevere with the motion of which he had given notice on the Eastern Question, but, in consequence of information received within the last few days with respect to the condition of the Christian subjects of Turkey, he would add to his motion words which would afford the House an opportunity of considering the present position of the people of Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Herzegovina. The principal subject for consideration during the rest of the night was the Prisons Bill in Committee. The lugubrious nature of the subject was occasionally diversified by speeches from Dr. Kenealy, Mr. Goldsmid, and several of the Irish members, in which many piteous and affecting narrations were given of the unmerited sufferings of untried prisoners. Amongst the most interesting and remarkable of the facts related on the occasion were the autobiographical relations made by Mr. O'Sullivan and Mr. A. Sullivan during their incarceration on untried charges of a political character.

## THE EGYPTIAN RED SEA SQUADRON.

A correspondent at Alexandria furnishes us with a sketch of the two ships appointed by his Highness the Khedive to proceed down the Red Sea with a view to the suppression of the slave trade, with regard to which his Highness has shown so much laudable solicitude. The larger vessel, a corvette carrying fourteen guns, is the *Latif*, which sailed a month ago, with his Excellency Gordon Pasha, R.E., for Massowah, whence he would proceed by land to the seat of the governorship lately confided to him by his Highness the Khedive. The other ship is the *Toor*, in which Captain Morice Bey, R.N., Deputy Controller-General of Egyptian Ports and Lighthouses, left Alexandria on the 2nd inst. for the same port, and upon his vessel arriving at Massowah, and being reinforced by the *Latif*, he was to take command of the naval expedition. This, indeed, as previously arranged, was to have been under the command of Admiral McKillop Pasha, R.N., Controller-General of Ports and Lighthouses; but, owing to sudden and severe indisposition, that officer was reluctantly compelled to resign the command to his representative, Morice Bey. We were told by a telegram from Cairo, dated the 11th inst., that one of the Egyptian cruisers in the Red Sea had been destroyed by fire; but this alarming story has not been confirmed.

Major-General Stephenson has arranged his plan of operations for the volunteer review on Easter Monday. He has decided that the defensive force shall take up a position on the line of heights running from Tottenham to the Maiden's Bower, with a view to covering Dunstable in rear. The attacking army will move by way of Stanbridge Ford, and either deploy on the open plain in its front or among the shelter of the numerous valleys between that spot and Tottenham.

The Clothworkers' Company have subscribed 100 guineas towards the building fund of the British Horological Institute.—The committee of the London Fever Hospital have received £50 from the Queen, and £21 from the Prince of Wales.—Lady Burdett-Coutts has offered £100 towards the expenses of the exhibition in connection with the Caxton Celebration.—The Company of Clothworkers and the Company of Merchant Taylors have each contributed 100 guineas to the sum being raised by the Chemical Society for the promotion of chemical research. A few months ago another City company, the Goldsmiths, presented £1000 to the same fund.



THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

Our Special Artist at Constantinople has sketched a very curious scene that he witnessed in that city, upon the occasion of the late eclipse of the moon, which excited in the minds of the Turkish populace, as such phenomena have often done among barbarous nations, a general sentiment of superstitious terror. They seemed to think the realms of celestial space were invaded by the Evil Spirit, with dire and baneful intentions of disturbing the harmonious relations between suns and their surrounding planets; and they resorted to the expedient of assembling on the shore of the Golden Horn and making a great noise, with shouting and firing of guns, to drive away the ghostly intruder. A practice of the same kind has been described by travellers in Africa as in usage throughout Negro-land, especially in Dahomey and Ashantee, and the darkest regions of heathendom on the West Coast. We should not expect to be told that it is anywhere sanctioned or recommended by the authorised expounders and ministers of the Mussulman faith; but it seems to be tolerated, by a concession to the wild fancies and crude opinions of the vulgar, even in the metropolis of the Turkish empire.

As a singular novelty in that quarter, and a striking contrast to the absurd proceeding just noticed, we have to record that, on Monday last, the first Turkish Parliament was opened by the Sultan in person, with much state.

The Speech from the Throne was read by the First Secretary of the Sultan. After stating that the Empire owed its grandeur in former times to the practice of justice, respect for the laws, and the good administration of the country, the Sultan in this speech declares that the gradual weakening of his Empire was due to the forgetfulness and abandonment of these wise precepts down to the reign of the Sultan Mahmoud, who was the first to understand and commence reforms in the Empire and cause the country to enter the path of civilisation and progress. The Sultan then calls to mind the fact that his father, Sultan Abdul Medjid, continued the work of his grandfather by promulgating the Tanzimat, but that its benefits were impeded by the Crimean War, which compelled the Treasury to have recourse for the first time to a loan; that, peace having been restored, thanks to the efficacious aid of the Great Powers the allies of Turkey, and the integrity of the Empire having been placed under the guarantee of the European Powers, the country would have entered upon a new era of progress and prosperity if intrigues and culpable agitation had not paralysed the efforts of the Government, which was obliged to maintain considerable armies and exhaust the Treasury by purchases of war materials. These causes, joined to the bad administration of the finances, involved the State in difficulties to such an extent that, when an insurrection broke out in Herzegovina, the Government had to have recourse to exceptional measures; but, as these measures consisted in reducing the interest on the debt, they seriously affected the credit of the State, because they ignored engagements contracted, which the Porte had always respected. Called to the throne in most difficult circumstances, his Majesty had, first of all, placed the forces of the country in a condition to ensure its security and independence, and had then devoted all his efforts to internal reform by promulgating a Constitutional Charter, which, following the example of the most civilised States, made the nation participate in the enactment of laws and the administration of public affairs. The Charter for this purpose created a Parliament composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. It is a Charter which secures to all liberty, equality, and justice. The Sultan, speaking of the Constitution, says:—"Henceforth all my subjects, having become children of the same fatherland and living under one and the same law, will be called by one and the same name—Ottoman." His Majesty returns thanks to Providence for having been able to open the first Session of his Parliament, and he then enumerates the principal laws which the two Assemblies are called upon to discuss during this Session. These are an Electoral Bill, a Provincial Bill, a Bill on Commercial Regulations, a Code of Civil Procedure, measures for the reorganisation of the Tribunals, the promotion and retirement of public functionaries, a Press Bill, a bill for the organisation of a Court of Accounts, and finally the Budget Law. The Sultan specially recommends the study and adoption of the Financial Bills, and he states that measures will be taken to offer the creditors of Turkey, with the concurrence and consent of their representatives, the most solid guarantees for the execution of the engagements to foreign creditors, while at the same time reconciling them with the urgent necessities of the Treasury. While awaiting the creation of institutions intended to develop public instruction, the Sultan announces that he has resolved to enlarge at his own expense and under his patronage the existing civil school with the object of preparing youths to fill posts in the public service. After paying homage to the patriotism of his people and the bravery and devotion of his Army, the Sultan proceeds to announce the pacification of the country and the restoration of peaceful relations with Servia. He also expresses hopes of a favourable issue to the negotiations entered into with Montenegro, a result which would enable the Government to send the troops at present under arms to their homes, to the great advantage of agriculture. Finally, the Sultan declares that, though the Conference which met in Constantinople, on the proposal of England, did not result in a definitive understanding, it has been none the less demonstrated that both before and since the Con-

ference his Government was and is ready to anticipate in practice those wishes of the Powers which can be reconciled with existing treaties, the rules of international law, and the exigencies of the situation. The Sultan concluded his speech as follows:—"My Government has constantly given proofs of sincerity and moderation which will aid in drawing closer the bonds of friendship and sympathy which unite us with the great European family. The disagreement between my Government and the Powers rests rather in the form and method of application than in the substance of the question. All my efforts will be devoted towards bringing to perfection the progress which has been already realised in the situation of the empire, and in all the branches of its administration. But I consider it to be one of my most important duties to remove any cause which may be detrimental to the dignity and independence of my empire. I leave to time the task of proving the sincerity of my intentions of reconciliation."

The senators and deputies took the oath of allegiance to the Sultan on Tuesday. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne has been discussed in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies this week, and the public debates in both Houses will commence next Monday.

The Montenegrin delegates are still awaiting fresh instructions from Cetinje, but the armistice between Turkey and Montenegro has been prolonged to April 1. It is stated that Prince Nikita has withdrawn his demand for the cession of the port of Spizza, and of the forts on Lake Scutari. In Bosnia there is still an irregular force, under Despotovich, in the field against the Turkish Government. The restoration of peaceful relations between Turkey and Russia is by no means yet certain; and there are still large bodies of troops in movement towards the Danube, both from the south or east, to defend the Turkish frontier, and from the north, in seeming preparation for an intended attack. But it is quite possible that war may for this time be averted, by the moderation of the Czar's counsels, and by a prudent deference, on the part of the Sultan, to the opinion of civilised Europe.

A meeting in aid of the establishment of an Indian and Colonial Museum in London was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor presiding. Mr. E. P. Bouverie, Mr. Twells, M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., and Sir George Campbell, M.P., were amongst the speakers.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

London, March 24, 1877.  
"THE BOOK OF THE SEASON."—Morning Post.  
**NOTICE.—THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR IN INDIA.** By Dr. W. H. RUSSELL, having been exhausted and a large surplus ordered on the day of publication, the Publishers beg to announce that THE SECOND EDITION is now at press, and will be ready for delivery about April 12. Orders received after April 2, as previously announced, can only be executed at the advanced price of 62s. 6d. (The present price is 42s.).  
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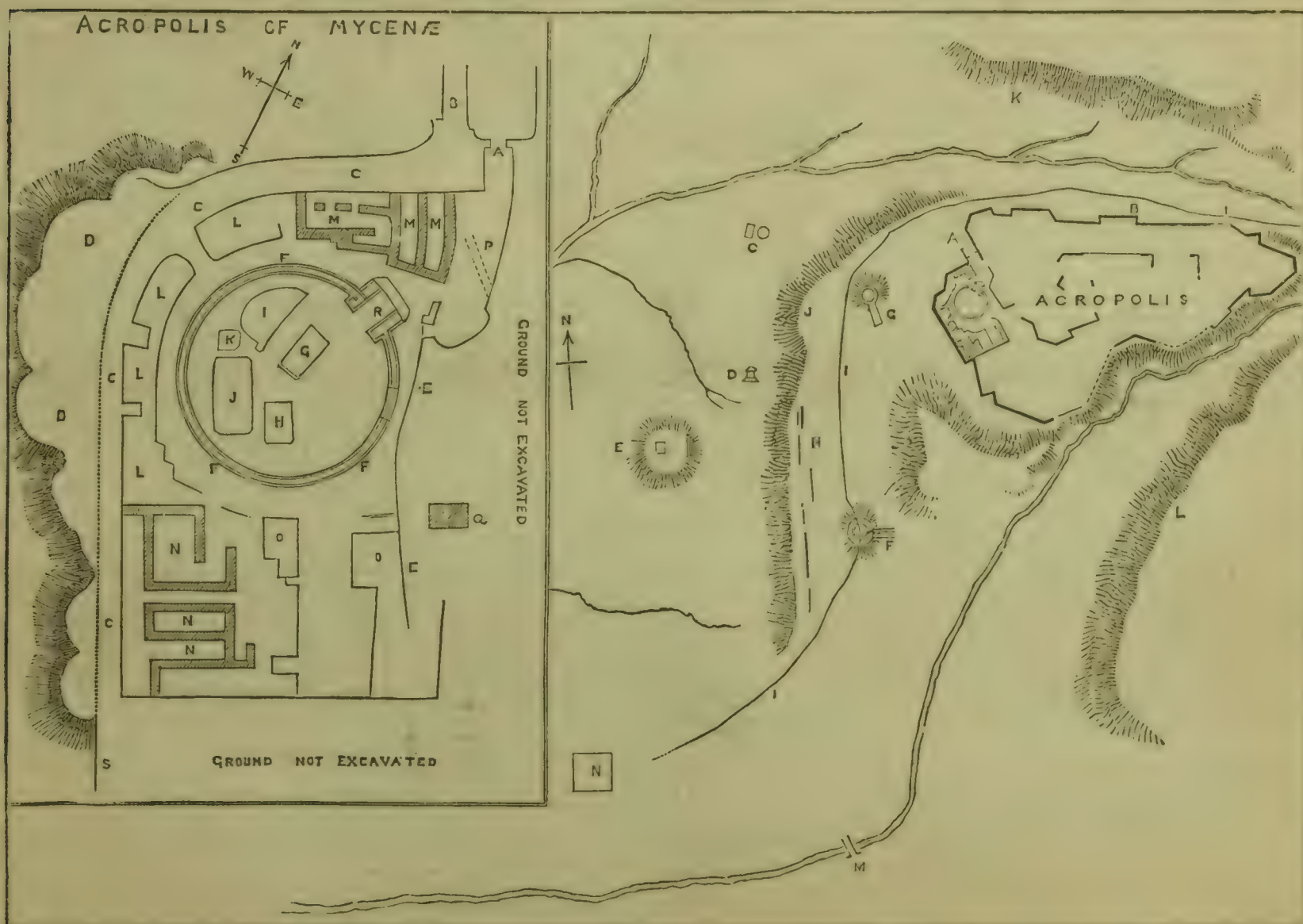
# SCHLIEMANN'S RESEARCHES IN GREECE.

The arrival of Dr. Schliemann in London, and his address to be delivered here to the Society of Antiquaries, must increase the amount of public interest already felt in his successful explorations of the sites of ancient classic history, or early traditions of romantic events in Greece, celebrated by the epic and tragic poets of that highly gifted nation. Our readers are fully aware of the direct efforts made by the proprietors of this Journal, in the employment successively of two Special Artists on the spot, as well as at Athens, to provide complete and accurate Illustrations of Dr. Schliemann's remarkable discoveries. Views more especially of the ruins of Mycenæ, in the Peloponnesus, and of the relics of antiquity found there, have been presented upon several occasions, with sufficient explanations of their general bearings; but an exact topographical view of the subject was yet desired. This is now supplied by our well-known artist, Mr. W. Simpson, from whose pencil we have obtained many effective Illustrations, and whose pen, guided by considerable archaeological and ethnological experience, has contributed some notes upon the significance of the recently unearthed memorials of a remote past age. The portrait of Dr. Schliemann, which accompanies the other Illustrations given in this Number, is offered as a tribute of personal respect, in recognition of his laudable endeavours



DR. SCHLIEMANN, THE EXPLORER OF TROY AND MYCENÆ.

and large pecuniary sacrifices, at his own private risk, to carry on these laborious and costly researches. His example at the present time appears more worthy of note, from the circumstance that he is not a man trained to the profession of literary and academic scholarship; that he has never been a professor of any of the German or other Universities; but that his youth and part of his manhood, in Hamburg and in London, as we understand, were incessantly occupied with commercial business. Since his retirement, within the last few years, from an active mercantile career, he has devoted nearly all his time, and a great deal of his money to the self-imposed task of examining the places associated with the chief action-related in Homer's "Iliad," and those of collateral importance described in the narratives or dramatic compositions of other Greek poets. His success in the Troad, or that district of the coast of Asia Minor, just below the Dardanelles, where two or three different sites had been alleged for the famous city of Ilium, or Troy, was, perhaps, the commencement of a new era in the progress of classical archaeology. There is no story, outside of the Bible, which has appealed to such a multitude and variety of human sympathies, during such a long period, and in so many different parts of the world, or stages of moral and intellectual culture, as this most widely popular "tale of Troy divine" has done. It was formerly intermixed, by the whimsical and capricious

SKETCH PLAN OF DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS  
IN THE ACROPOLIS OF MYCENÆ.

SKETCH PLAN OF THE SITE OF MYCENÆ AND OF ITS ACROPOLIS.



fancy of ignorant chroniclers, with the primitive notions of early British history; and the names of Homeric and Virgilian heroes, mingled with those of King Arthur and his knights of chivalry, appear in the mediæval romances, of Celtic or of Northern French authorship, which to Chaucer and Spenser, to Shakspeare and Milton, seemed to have a foundation of reality and truth. The nicknames of "Trojans" and "Grecians," applied to the juvenile inhabitants of two rival quarters of a respectable old city in the West of England, have been the signal for sharp battles with fists and sticks and stones within the last half century, proving the continuance of some traces of that unhistorical belief among the less instructed classes of provincial society. Both Trojans and Grecians, or Danaans, Argives, and Achæans, certainly existed on the opposite shores of the Ægean Sea, and probably fought against each other, as such warlike nations, ruled by military feudal chieftains, would naturally do, some generations before the first precise date of chronological record. It is very likely that there was a King Priam of Troy, with his Asiatic neighbours to support him; and a King Agamemnon, reigning over the towns of Argos and Mycenæ, at the head of an Achæan or Hellenic confederacy of similar petty States, each subject to its native local Prince. The presumption of the reality of these facts is strong enough to warrant our admitting them without dispute, while we reject as mere poetical figments the more romantic passages and character of Homer's epic and of the later tragedies, seemingly of mythological import, in which Æschylus, Sophocles, and other writers dealt with the fate of Agamemnon and the fortunes of his son Orestes, and of Electra, the daughter of that murdered King. We must therefore conclude that no just reason exists for a disposition beforehand to receive with incredulity the pretensions of Dr. Schliemann to have found the relics of an actual Troy, with the palace and tomb of Priam, and those of Agamemnon at Mycenæ; for it was quite to be expected, upon the ground of believing those Kings to have really lived some 2500 years ago, that a few remnants of their massive edifices, fragments of sculptured stone, and specimens of the metallic wares belonging to their opulent household, should have been preserved from destruction or pillage underneath the accumulation of ruins and the soil of the land surface. We know that this is the case with the Assyrian and Egyptian monuments, which are of far greater antiquity; and we ought not to feel much surprised, though highly interested and gratified, by the recent discovery of many relics at Mycenæ, evidently belonging to a Royal House, which is supposed to have been the House of the Atridæ. The elder branch of that princely family, we doubt not, was actually represented at one time by Agamemnon, son of Atreus, reigning at Mycenæ over both that city and Argos, which is seven miles distant on the sea-shore.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S TREASURES FOUND AT MYCENÆ.  
Our Special Correspondent and Artist writes as follows:—

Athens, Feb. 26.

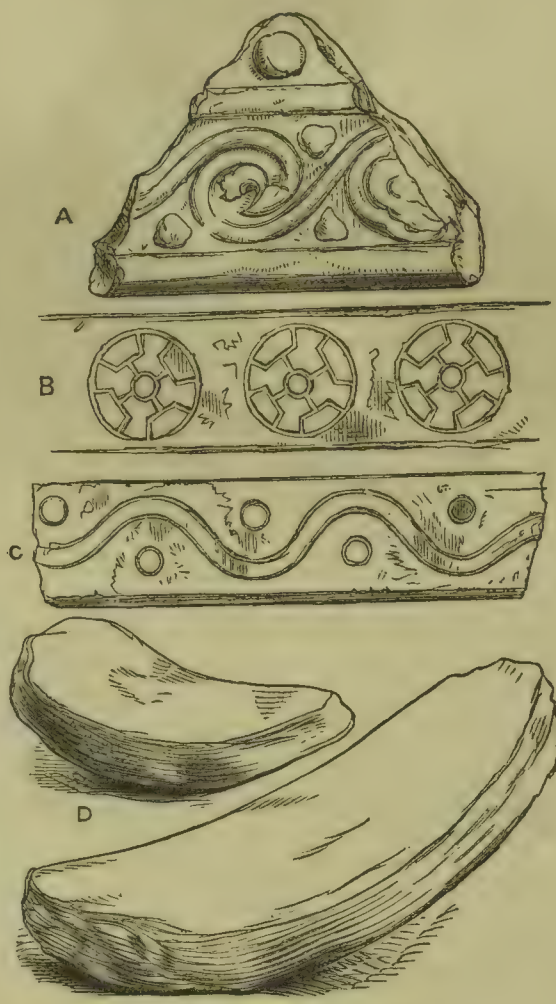
The objects found by Dr. Schliemann have been more than once on view, in one of the rooms of the National Bank. These precious articles have been placed there for safety, and will remain there in the strong room till a suitable museum can be provided, where they will all be labelled, and will be exposed, in proper cases, for the public to see them. Till this is done, it will be only privileged individuals who will have a chance of getting a peep at what has so long lain quietly under the earth at Mycenæ. Mr. Newton, from the British Museum, is expected out here by next French mail, and will no doubt have a special view of all that is important. At present these objects are being photographed, for the purpose of illustrating the work upon which Dr. Schliemann is now employed, relating his discoveries. This is to be published by Mr. Murray, and it is said that £6000 is the sum the publisher has agreed to pay for the copyright. If I mistake not, that is about what Dr. Livingstone received for his *Travels in Africa*.

Two cases of the seventeen at present containing this collection were taken out the other day, and were laid on a table for Admiral Sir James Drummond and the officers of the fleet to look at. These two cases seemed to contain the most valuable of the gold articles, and they are, perhaps, the most important as bearing on the art of the period. The predominating form of ornament is that of a circle, which is filled up in various ways, but most often with radiating lines, each line being connected with a semicircle at the circumference. It might be taken for a subjective style of representing the petals of a flower. The beautiful cow's head, with golden horns, has one of these circles of gold, about two inches in diameter, attached to the forehead. This Dr. Schliemann, I understand, identifies as a symbol of the sun; and it is quite possible that such is the meaning of the raylike lines upon it. Its connection with the crescent horns of the cow is undoubtedly a strong confirmation of this idea. It is a combination which was very common in past times; and a crescent with a star is still a favourite emblem among the Mohammedans, who are thus, we find, only continuing an emblem that existed in the most archaic period. This particular ornament might be seen on almost every one of the gold objects exhibited. The golden girdle is covered with it; it is upon the gold covering of what have evidently been dagger-sheaths; it figures upon drinking-cups; and there were trays exhibited of circles in gold all impressed with this favourite symbol. The signification which Dr. Schliemann ascribes to this ornament will become an important point of discussion when his book appears, for it is the predominating feature of all the art which had been developed at the period of the Atridæ. It is more frequent than the meander or spiral ornament, and the well-known Greek fret seems not to have come into existence at that early date. If it was a solar symbol, its importance and constant repetition beyond that of all other ornaments may thus find an explanation. The spiral form of ornamentation is also found among these gold relics. The meaning of this particular form is doubtful. It may possibly have been merely a result of working with gold wire. The same material is still in use in our own day, as we find it in the beautiful filigree work of Malta and Trichinopoly, where the spiral form is a feature springing from the condition of the material. It is now becoming evident that the exquisite tracery and spiral ornamentation of the Celtic and early Anglo-Saxon period first began from a similar source. That the early Greeks did use wire in this way is evidenced by one or two small specimens found by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ, where the wire itself is wrought into spiral objects of ornamentation. One of the symbols which Dr. Schliemann's wonderful discoveries at Troy revealed was that of the swastika, or fylfot, and he has also found it frequent in his late discoveries. This is another ornament common all over the East, and its constant repetition on the whorls and other objects of the Archaic Trojan period was in itself a discovery in the science of symbolism. This outline will be the simplest way of conveying an idea of the symbol, which is important from its being only a variety of a cross. It is an old Buddhist symbol, common among the sculptures and coins of that faith in India. The word "Swastika," by which it is



often designated, is Sanscrit, and is explained by General

Cunningham to be an expression meaning "So be it," as a declaration of acceptance and resignation to whatever happens in this life. The General states that it was the formula of the "Atheistical Swastikas," a sect who were thus named from it. Emile Burnouf gives another explanation of it. According to him, it was formed of pieces of wood, upon which another piece was revolved between the palms of the hands, till fire was produced. It is, in fact, a fire-wheel, from which Agni, or the sacred fire of sacrifice, was evolved. This is the explanation which Dr. Schliemann has adopted; and in his eyes it is only another symbolical form signifying the solar power. It is frequent on the buttons and other objects found at Mycenæ; and there is a triple-formed symbol found on the buttons, which one is inclined to believe is only a variety of the Swastika. If this should turn out to be the case it will throw new light on the arms, or one might say the legs, of the Isle of Man, and of Trinacria, or Sicily. These buttons are very beautifully made, and, although they naturally recall Birmingham to the mind, there is nothing "Brummagem" about them; it is doubtful if that noted Buttonopolis could produce better at the present moment. Although these articles have been called "buttons," it may be doubted if they served the purpose which we associate with such things in the present day. They may have been placed as studs on shields—"on the well-orbed ox-hide shields," or on such as that of Ajax, which was covered with brass—or, perhaps, upon harness. Many of the circular plates of gold were no doubt used for purposes of this kind as ornament. They may have also been used for overlaying wood or ivory—the word "Chrys-elephantine" implies that this last mode of decoration was



A. Spiral ornament sculptured on stone.  
B. Patterns incised on vase of earthenware.  
C. Another incised pattern on earthenware.  
D. Stones for grinding flour.

#### FORMS OF SOME ARTICLES FOUND AT MYCENÆ.

common. Among the subjects represented on these circular plates, and a not unfrequent one, is that of a butterfly; and among the repoussé, as well as the smaller articles of cast metal, there is one form which is rather a surprise—that is the octopus. There are a number of specimens of it, and it is so well represented that there need be no doubt of its being the animal we are now so familiar with in our aquariums. It is very plentiful in the market of Athens even now, and, clearly, the ancient Greeks were not less familiar with it; but whether it is used on these golden articles as a symbol, or merely as an ornament, has yet to be ascertained. There are also birds and animals, generally in subjective forms; among them a hare, or fawn-like animal, is repeated, recalling the clasp on the mantle of Ulysses, who, while still disguised, describes it to Penelope as an evidence that he had seen her husband. According to the description, it was "a clasp of gold made with two fastenings, and in front it was variegated: a dog held in its fore feet a spotted fawn, enjoying its panting, and all marvelled at it, how they being of gold, the one strangling the kid was enjoying it, but the other, eager to escape, was convulsively struggling with its feet."

From these specimens of ancient art found at Mycenæ Dr. Schliemann insists, still with his usual enthusiasm, upon the reality which belongs to everything which Homer describes in relation to Troy, and that we are now getting revealed to our own eyes what the poet was familiar with when he wrote. The modern theory that the story of the Iliad is nothing more than a myth finds no entrance into the mind of Dr. Schliemann. The golden cups are entirely new in form; the most important of them is not above six inches high, and the single handle at the side clearly suggests that it was a drinking-cup. The pouring of wine into cups is often spoken of by Homer; and we have an allusion by Agamemnon himself to his own cup. In the fourth book of the Iliad the son of Atreus says:—"The nobles of the Argives mix in their cups the dark red honourable wine; for though the other crested Greeks drink by certain measures, thy cup always stands full, as [mine] to me, that thou mayest drink when thy mind desires it." This habit may have given some colour to the accusation of Achilles that Agamemnon was a "wine-bibber;" and if we adopt the realistic views of Dr. Schliemann as to the Iliad, it is a pleasing probability to indulge in that the cup mentioned by Homer is, after so many years, again visible, and may be touched and felt. Prominent amongst the objects exhibited, and perhaps

the most interesting in the whole collection of what has turned up at Mycenæ, is the cow's head with the golden horns. This Dr. Schliemann identifies with Herè, or Juno. She was said to have been born at Argos; hence it is more than probable that she would be a favourite deity in that region. The cow was sacred to her, and was never offered as sacrifice at her temple. This is said to have been owing to her having assumed the form of that animal. This head which has been found is not so large as that of a cow; its proportion would fit better to that of a human figure, and, if it was not used as a mask, it may have been the head of a statue, supposing, perhaps, the rest of the figure to have been in the form of a woman, to represent the goddess. The head is said to be of silver, but it is now oxidised into a brown coffee-colour. The horns are of gold, still bright; and the nostrils also still retain evidences of gilding. The head is very well executed, and is in itself a good proof of the artistic skill of the time. The only ornament upon it is the gold disc on the forehead, which has already been described. As the explorations of Troy produced a large number of owl forms as representations of Minerva, and most of them in the rudest style of art, so the diggings at Mycenæ have produced a multitude of figures of Juno, all belonging to very archaic and primitive types. The principal part of these small objects is a crescent, which is supposed to be only a form of the horns of the cow. The continuation, for there is nothing which could be called limbs, is only a stand, terminating in a base, by means of which the idol could be placed in an upright position. Some images have a rude development of a head which is between the horns of the crescent, but the crescent is entirely below the head, so that they stand up rather as arms than horns. This suggests a strange comparison with the celebrated figure of Juggernaut, which General Cunningham identified with the trisul, a trident-formed emblem, peculiar to Buddhism and Brahminism, and to which a face has merely been added on the central prong, making a combination perfectly analogous to these rude idols of Juno which have now been first brought to light. Some of these figures found at Mycenæ have nothing to indicate a head. The central member stands up, forming, with the crescent horns, a trisul or trident; and the fact that a female figure is meant can only be determined from the breasts, which are distinctly marked on the crescent. These are curious contributions to our knowledge of the symbolism which was current in the earlier periods of Greek history. The golden girdle was also upon the table at the Bank; but little can be said of it except that the circular ornament was its prevailing decoration. As *Punch* has so satisfactorily explained the buttons which have been found, he may also find a solution of this supposed piece of female adornment. If the "buttons" belonged to the pages of Agamemnon, then there need be little doubt but this was the apron which Clytemnestra put on during the afternoons, to receive her visitors at her five o'clock tea.

I send you this short description of what I saw during a very hurried visit. Dr. Schliemann himself goes in the course of a week or so to England, and with his own more accurate descriptions, and the very realistic photographs which he is having made, and a few of which, by his kindness, I was permitted to look over, those who are interested in such subjects will be able to judge for themselves as to the importance of these discoveries. Dr. Schliemann has brought the long dead past literally out of the tomb for us to look at. He is working day and night just now at his book, and it will very soon be before the public.

#### DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS IN THE ACROPOLIS.

The Acropolis of Mycenæ is on an isolated rock, which fits, not unlike a wedge, into the valley between two very prominent hills. The northern one is Iretus, known now as Mount Agios Elias, and the other as Sara. The rocky scarp of the Acropolis, towards the last named hill, is so precipitous that no attack would be likely on that side. Still, there are remains of old Cyclopean masses of wall yet standing in places where the cliff is less perpendicular. On the other side, which was easier of approach, a long wall of the same ancient kind of masonry extended the whole length. This terminates at one end where the rocky point of the wedge looks to the east up the valley, and at the other where the wall turns to the south-east, forming one side of the approach to the well-known Lion Gateway, so named from the sculpture, over the doorway, of two lions who act as supporters on each side of a pillar. The masonry of the wall, at this point, is of a different character. The stones here are squared, and show an approach to the rectangular or Hellenic type. This would indicate a later date than the other, which has been known as the Cyclopean, but is now called Pelagic, or the Polygonal, from the irregular form of the large blocks of stone. From the Lion Gateway the wall is again continued pretty nearly south-west for a short distance, when it turns with an angle to the south-east; in which direction it runs again till it comes to the rocky gorge already described. There are inner walls of old masonry within this, inclosing the higher ground of the Acropolis. A reference to the sketch plan of Mycenæ and its Acropolis, where the position of the explorations are indicated, will make this description better understood. Mycenæ was destroyed 468 B.C., when the city was deserted, and it is a wonder that any of its walls should have been now standing; but the massive masonry of the period has, in this long struggle against time, given evidence of its durability. Some parts of these walls are still as good as when first erected; while in many places the large stones have tumbled down, and the irregular blocks are scattered about, so that at a very little distance they cannot be distinguished from the masses of rock amongst which they lie.

Dr. Schliemann made a number of experimental borings or shafts all over the Acropolis, and ultimately determined to carry out his operations at the south-west corner, between the Lion Gate and the wall; and here his scent seems to have been on the right track, as the wonderful results have given proof. The drawing which I send of the ground as it now stands since the excavations have been made, and which is accompanied with a rough sketch plan, will give a pretty clear idea of the spot. The view is taken from the top of the old wall, south of the Lion Gate, and the base of one of the two hills. The one called Mount Sara forms the background, giving a peep to the right of the Argolic plain, now green and red from the spring crops and newly-ploughed soil. The Acropolis of Argos is at its southern extremity; beyond is the Gulf of Argos; and the high chain of mountains, their summits covered with snow at this season, separating it from Arcadia and Laconia, forms the extreme distance of the picture. The Lion Gateway can now be entered, and it forms a fitting approach to the scene of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries. By entering it we come upon the spot, as those did who were living when Mycenæ was the chief city of Greece, and when this spot must have been sacred and celebrated from the illustrious dead who were interred there with all the solemnity of the ancient Greek ritual.

On passing the large blocks of the ancient portal, and turning to the right, the first things which we come upon are some



old walls laid bare by the recent excavations. As the inclosures formed by these remains present no indication of either doors or windows, the visitor is inclined to believe that they were more likely to be the houses of the dead than of the living. Some other walls, found at the south-east corner, have been judged by Dr. Schliemann to be the remains of a palace—"A vast Cyclopean house" is his description of it—and the discovery of gold and other valuable articles within these walls he considers as evidence of its having been a regal abode. Supposing it to have been a palace, its close proximity to the Royal tombs would seem to show a custom in early Greece similar to that mentioned in the Bible, where Manasseh is described, in 2 Chron. xxxiii. 20, as having been buried "in his own house," or, as it is put in 2 Kings xxi. 18, "in the garden of his own house." A reference to the Sketch-Plan will show how near the places of sepulture were to the Royal residence at Mycenæ. These tombs are connected with a very remarkable structure, which has been brought to light by Dr. Schliemann's explorations. It is a structure which is entirely new to the students of classic archaeology. No similar construction has yet been found anywhere, in Greece or any other part of the world. It is, no doubt, of a high antiquity; and its exact date will most likely become one of the important points connected with Dr. Schliemann's discoveries.

This interesting monument is a circle about 100 ft. in diameter. It is composed of two concentric circles of stones, about 3 ft. 6 in. apart. As most of these stones are broken or embedded in the earth, it is not easy to give their height; but one or two, which have been left standing, are between 5 ft. and 6 ft. high, about 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and over 4 in. thick. Some of them are now only about a couple of feet above ground; but to what extent they were originally covered below it is now impossible to say. The space between these two circles seems to have been bridged over with slabs of stone, and the upper edges of the stones have been all morticed to receive tenons, which, no doubt, kept the horizontal slabs above in their places. All these stones seem to have been worked tolerably smooth and fitted neatly together; so that the whole, when complete, must have had much the appearance of a circular stone bench. The only break in this circle is at its north side, where there is what now seems a recess; but, as the outer extremity is not composed of similar slabs to the rest of the construction, but is, on the contrary, filled up with rude stones and rubbish, it was most probably open, and formed the door of the inclosure. The idea that it was the entrance is strengthened by its being on that side of the circle nearest to the Lion Gate, at which it would be approached by those entering the Acropolis. There is a very remarkable arrangement on each side of this entrance or recess. The upright slabs are so placed as to form inclosures like cells. They are scarcely long enough for a tomb, but a living man could easily be stowed away in one. A prisoner to be tried could be kept there till the Judges assembled. No doubt these stone boxes were also connected with the slabs, like the rest of the circle.

In the drawing I have made, the stones forming the circle can easily be traced, and a fair notion of its present condition may be gained from it. At the same time, the reader's mind will, without difficulty, be able to conceive the restoration of the whole which has been just described. It is something new for the classic student to consider and explain; it is a sort of puzzle ring for archaeologists to put together and solve its meaning. When Dr. Schliemann's work comes out, giving all the minute details of what he found inside, there will then be more material to guide us to our conclusions. At present we can only make a comparison of this structure with what seems to approach nearest to it. The Pnyx at Athens suggests a slight parallel. In a constructive sense there is no comparison, for it is a semicircle, and its heavy excavation into the solid rock, and the ponderous blocks which have been used to build up its supporting wall, place it in quite a different category of architecture from that to which the fragile slabs of the ring at Mycenæ belong. But as a place of public assembly, open to the public, so that all going on within could be seen, and yet separated from the outward crowd by a line of inclosure, the parallel holds good. These are conditions common to both structures. That public places of assembly and justice were held in circular inclosures, we have evidence from Homer himself; and, as his evidence takes us back to the period when Mycenæ existed, his descriptions are of value as bearing on this point. When Nausicaa is telling Ulysses how he is to follow her to her father's house she mentions the temple of Poseidon, and the forum around it, which she says was "fitted with large stones dug out of the earth." Again, in the shield of Achilles there is a description of an assembly where a case of ransom-money is being tried. The litigants had friends in the crowd, for they "were applauding both, and the heralds were keeping back the people; but the elders sat upon polished stones, in a sacred circle." Such are Homer's words, and they all but describe this remarkable discovery of Dr. Schliemann's. The quotation seems to re-people this spot, and we see the old inhabitants of Mycenæ, the judges, and the herald, and the actors in the trial, and, without the circle, the crowd watching what is taking place within. The close position of this inclosure to the Lion Gate, it may be remarked, is an additional reason for accepting this view of the matter. It was a very primitive period, when the king, or chief, sat in the gate to administer justice; and, later, when the court had to be extended, its judicial duties were still performed in this open, public way. We may suppose that the nearest open space within the gate would be selected, and the lower terrace of the Acropolis, overlooking the city, like the Pnyx at Athens, is exactly suited for the purpose.

It was within this circle that the tombs were discovered by Dr. Schliemann, which yielded such a harvest of ancient treasures of all kinds. Its character as a place of sepulchre may have added to its sanctity as a court of justice; for, in the description of the shield of Achilles, the circle was "sacred," but what made it so is not told. The so-called "tombs," which still remain at Mycenæ, are most elaborate constructions; but they have no resemblance whatever to this inclosure of stone slabs. A different purpose has to be found. That here given may be taken as merely suggestive of the use it was applied to. The only explanation I have heard is—and the one, I understand, that Dr. Schliemann is inclined to—that it was a garden over the graves, and this is not at all unlikely; the burial of Manasseh in the garden of his own house become a good confirmatory support of this idea. If Dr. Schliemann can find in Homer any description that would show the form of gardens at that early date, and that a circle was common, few would be found to dissent from the idea. But it will be better not to decide till we hear all he has to say. With Homer at his finger ends, he will, no doubt, be able to give us every quotation that can bear on the subject; and he has details, not yet given to the outer world, which may help to unravel this recently found monument of the past. There is one important point worth noting regarding its construction—the mortice in the upper edges of the slabs would indicate that a pre-existing wooden type had been followed in its erection.

#### KEY TO PLAN OF THE SITE OF MYCENÆ AND ITS ACROPOLIS.

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|---|--|
| A. Lion Gate of the Acropolis.            | H. Cyclopean Masonry.                          |
| B. Small Gate.                            | I. Aqueduct.                                   |
| C. Tomb.                                  | J. Earth thrown out.                           |
| D. Tomb.                                  | K. Base of Mount Ictus.                        |
| E. Isolated hill, with masonry on summit. | L. Base of Mount Sara.                         |
| F. Treasury of Atreus.                    | M. Ancient Bridge on road to Tiryns and Argos. |
| G. Tomb of Clytemnestra.                  | N. Village of Charvati.                        |

#### KEY TO PLAN OF THE ACROPOLIS OF MYCENÆ.

- A.—The Lion Gate, Principal Entrance to the Acropolis of Mycenæ.  
 B.—Ancient Walls; very large stones, rudely squared.  
 C, C, C, C.—Ancient Wall of the Acropolis, Cyclopean masonry.  
 D, D, D, D.—Earth thrown over the wall during Dr. Schliemann's excavations.  
 E.—Inner Wall (ancient) partly exposed by the late excavations.  
 F, F, F, F.—Circular inclosure of two rows of stones, which originally were covered with flat stones laid across, something in the form of a lintel, or of a lid, the space between being about 3 ft. 6 in. The circle is about 100 ft. diameter.  
 R.—A Recess in the Circle: it is formed of upright stones similar to those in the circle. Its outer side is blocked up by a rude heap of stones and earth. It may have been the entrance to the circle, or it may have been a recess.  
 G, H, I, J, K.—The Tombs excavated by Dr. Schliemann within the circle.  
 L, L, L, L.—Excavations between the Circle and Outer Wall of the Acropolis.  
 M, M, M.—Inclosures formed of Stone Walls, without any appearance of doors or windows.  
 N, N, N.—Inclosures with Walls discovered during the excavations. This Dr. Schliemann described in the *Times* as a "Vast Cyclopean House," and he considered it to be the Royal Palace.  
 O.—Tomb excavated by Dr. Schliemann.  
 P.—Old Aqueduct or Drain.  
 Q.—Temporary Wooden House for the military who guard the place to prevent unauthorised persons from digging or removing articles.  
 S, S.—Part of the South-West Wall of the Acropolis, Cyclopean masonry.  
 T.—One or two of the Covering Slabs still remain in their place at this point.

#### MUSIC.

##### THE OPERA SEASON.

Mr. Gye's prospectus announces the opening of the Royal Italian Opera for Tuesday, April 3. Most of the principal vocalists of previous seasons are re-engaged, including those special favourites, Madame Adelina Patti and Mdle. Emma Albani; and Mesdemoiselles Zare Thalberg, Bianchi, Marimon, D'Angeri, Smeroschi, Mesdames Saar and Dell' Anese, Mademoiselle Cottino, Madame Scalchi, Mademoiselle Ghiotti, M. Capoul, Signori Nicolini, Marini, Manfredi, Pavani, Piazza, Sabater, Rossi, Carpi, Graziani, M. Maurel, Signori Cotogni, Baggiolo, Capponi, Ciampi, Ghilberti, Scolara, and Raguer.

New appearances are to be made by Mdles. Avigliana, De Synnerberg, Sonino, Dotti, De Riti, and Sarda; Signori Gianini, Gayarre, and Caracciolo. Signor Tamagno's name is announced doubtfully, law proceedings being in progress in consequence of his non-appearance last season, as promised.

The orchestra and chorus are to maintain their reputation, although some few individual changes have been made in their constitution. Signori Vianesi and Beignani again alternate the duties of conductor, Mr. Carrodus continues to be principal first violin and soloist, Mr. Betjemann leader of the ballet, and Mr. Pittman organist. The office of stage manager, vacated by the death of M. Desplaces, is to be filled by Signor Tagliafico, whose name accordingly disappears from its accustomed place in the list of vocalists.

In the way of novelties, three at least out of the following operas are promised:—Verdi's "Les Vêpres Siciliennes" (the chief character by Madame Adelina Patti); a grand opera seria, composed by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, entitled "Santa Chiara," a grand new romantic opera, "Nero," by Anton Rubinstein; Nicolai's comic opera, "Le Vispe Comare di Windsor" ("Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor"); and Wagner's grand opera, "Il Vascello Fantasma" ("Der Fliegende Holländer"), (the principal character by Mdle. Albani).

Those clever scenic artists, Messrs. Dayes and Caney, will continue to exercise their pictorial skill; and Mdle. Girod will again appear as a principal dancer, the first appearances being promised, in this department, of Mdles. Helena and Laura Reuters.

The Floral Hall (the annexe of the Royal Italian Opera-House) will be used, as heretofore, for morning concerts, under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict.

Mr. Mapleson's season is to begin on Saturday, April 28—this year at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket.

The specialty of last week was the first performance at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, of the "Elegiac Overture" of Herr Joachim, which was produced on the previous Thursday week, at Cambridge, on the occasion of the composer receiving the degree of Doctor of Music from the University. The composition referred to has already been spoken of in reference to its earliest public hearing. Again, on Saturday, it received a performance worthy of its merits. Madame Schumann's fine rendering of her late husband's pianoforte concerto (in A minor) was another special feature of the concert, which included Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor; Handel's "Largo" for solo violin (Mr. T. Watson), orchestral strings, harp (Mr. Lockwood), and organ (Mr. Deane)—this piece was encored; and Auber's overture to "La Sirène." The vocal music consisted of Mr. Gadsby's clever new setting of Longfellow's lines (from "Hiawatha"), "Onaway, awake, beloved," well sung by Mr. Barton McGuckin, and accompanied by the composer; and other vocal pieces, rendered by the same singer and Madame Antoinette Sterling.

We last week referred briefly to the performance of Bach's "Passion Music" by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on the Thursday, conducted by Mr. Barnby. The choruses—especially "Have lightnings and thunders" and the grand old Lutheran chorales—were most impressively given; and the solos were very efficiently rendered by Miss Anna Williams, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Kempton, and Mr. Thurley Beale. Among the several effective pieces of this class may be specified the contralto solo, "Have mercy upon me," expressively sung by Madame Sterling, the elaborate violin obbligato having been skillfully executed by Mr. Pollitzer. Other important incidental obbliti passages were finely played by Mr. Svendsen (flute). Mr. Parker accompanied the recitatives on the pianoforte, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The second subscription concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir took place, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, when the selection included a repetition of Bach's sublime motet for double choir (unaccompanied), "Sing ye to the Lord"—produced at the first concert, as noticed by us—other fine works, secular as well as sacred, choral and solo, having made up an interesting programme.

A posthumous manuscript trio, by Balfe, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello—was performed at last Saturday's Popular Concert by Mdle. Krebs, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti. The work is bright and pleasing in character. Each movement was much applauded, and the "scherzo" was encored. We shall probably soon have another opportunity of speaking of the trio. The last afternoon performance takes place to-

day (Saturday), and the last evening concert of the season on Monday, this being the director's benefit. An extra concert, of great interest, was given on Wednesday afternoon, when the programme comprised Beethoven's posthumous quartets (op. 127 in E flat and op. 133 in F), rendered by MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Piatti; the same composer's solo pianoforte sonata dedicated to Count Waldstein, played by Madame Schumann; and vocal pieces sung by Herr Henschel.

The concert given at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) week, in aid of that excellent institution the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, was one of very great interest. It included the first performance in London of the picturesque instrumental movement, "Der Ritt der Walküren" (from "Die Walküre," the second of Wagner's four "Nibelungen" operas), as specially adapted by the composer for concert use. This necessitated the engagement of a band of unusually large proportions, upwards of one hundred in number, the basis having been the fine orchestra of the Crystal Palace, with Mr. Manns as conductor. Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A) was given with grand effect; Herr Joachim played, with his accustomed excellence, the same composer's violin concerto, and, with his clever young pupil, M. Henri Petri, two movements from a duet by Spohr—the instrumental selection having been completed by Tchaikowsky's pianoforte concerto, brilliantly executed by Herr Hartvigson. Wallace's song, "Sweet and low," was expressively sung by Miss Reece, who was associated with Misses Campbell and Jones in Mendelssohn's trio, "Lift thine eyes;" and some part-songs were nicely sung by a select choir, all these vocalists being pupils of the college. Herr Henschel also contributed Handel's air, "Revenge! 'Timotheus cries."

Mr. George F. Gear held his first concert on Tuesday afternoon, at St. George's Hall. He was assisted by Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, and Mr. Edward Lloyd; by Herr Oberthür, on the harp; Herr Wiener, on the violin; and Herr Daubert, on the violoncello—Mr. Wilhelm Ganz and Mr. Gear conducting.

Another successful season (the eleventh) of the London Ballad Concerts closed on Wednesday evening, with a programme of the usual varied and popular interest.

Mozart's Twelfth Mass and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were given at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday evening.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Thursday evening, was rendered special by the production (for the first time in London) of Schumann's music to "Faust" (the third part). Of the performances we must speak next week.

The programme of the Classical Subscription Concerts, now in progress at the Langham Hall, are of sterling interest. String quartets and pianoforte music by the great masters form prominent features. The performances at the second concert included a string quartet by Schubert, and trio by Beethoven, and pianoforte solos, classical and brilliant, played by Mr. Bond Andrews (from the Leipzig and Vienna Conservatoires). The selection for the third concert—on Tuesday next—comprises a quartet by Brahms, Beethoven's "Serenade" (for string trio), Mr. W. Macfarren's sonata for piano and violoncello, and other pieces. Miss Turner-Burnett will be the solo pianist on this occasion. Mr. Pollitzer and Mr. A. Kummer are, alternately, the leading violinists; Mr. A. Pettit, Mr. A. Brousil, and Mr. Boatwright, violoncellists; and Mr. Zerbini sustains the viola part. The list of vocalists engaged for the two series of concerts include the names of Mdles. Thekla, Friedländer, and Redeker; Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Shakspeare, and Mr. C. King. The first series is announced to extend to the beginning of July, the second series beginning on Sept. 11, and ending early in January.

The concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening consisted of a performance of Haydn's "Seasons."

At the same time an evening concert of classical chamber music was to take place in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music, the programme consisting of string quintets by Beethoven and Schubert, Brahms' sextet in G, and vocal pieces contributed by Mdle. Thekla Friedländer. A concert of a similar character is to be given next Tuesday evening.

Yesterday (Friday) evening the eighth annual concert of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage was given, at St. James's Hall, in aid of that institution's funds, by which at present 201 fatherless children are benefited. The artists engaged for the occasion were Madame Edith Wynne, Miss Banks, Miss Emily Mott; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lloyd, Winn, and Thomas; with Mr. Sidney Naylor as conductor.

To-day (Saturday) afternoon Miss Lillie Albrecht gives her fourth matinee musicale, at 59, Lowndes-square, Belgravia, by permission of Mr. Eyre.

On Good Friday "The Messiah" will be performed by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society; and there will be a sacred concert at the Crystal Palace.

The Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society will begin its fifth season at St. James's Hall, on April 7, when the performances will be given in aid of the funds of the London Society for Teaching the Blind.

The 139th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will take place, at the Freemason's Tavern, on April 18. Lord Skelmersdale will be the president of the day.

A series of Wagner concerts is to be given at the Royal Albert Hall, conducted by the composer, beginning early in May. The performances will probably be given on alternate days of the week, extending over a fortnight. Herr Wilhelmj is to be the leading violinist, a position which he held at the performance of the "Nibelungen" series of operas, at Bayreuth, last autumn. It is expected that some of the music of these works will be given at the Albert Hall concerts.

The Mayor of Leeds, who is president of the Leeds Musical Committee, has received a letter announcing that her Majesty has consented to become the patron of the festival to be held next September.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Home for Little Boys was held on Monday evening, at the Royal Albert Hall, where an ample musical programme was performed. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the Sheriffs, attended in state. A special appeal was made for additional subscriptions. The institution, which is situated at Farningham, now contains 320 little boys, who would otherwise be homeless and destitute.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., gave evidence, on Monday, before the Select Committee of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. He stated that he appeared from the committee of the Society of Arts, and attended to give evidence as to the best means of preventing fires. He believed that better protection against fires, at less cost to the ratepayers, would ultimately be the result of introducing unity of action, constant service, high pressure, and greater economy in the distribution of water. Mr. Chadwick added that he would recommend the purchase of the existing companies by some public authority.





DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS IN THE ACROPOLIS OF MYCENÆ.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## THEATRES.

The management of Drury Lane, wisely regardless of the newspaper correspondence between the author of "Haska" and the solicitors of the young lady who had purchased the right of appearing in the title-role, have proceeded to strengthen their bill by producing "The Corsican Brothers" as an after-piece. Mr. H. Sinclair has appeared in the double part of Louis and Fabian dei Franchi, and sustained it with picturesque effect. Mr. Howard Russell, also, as Chateau Renaud, was duly impressive and impassive. We have a word of commendation for Miss Murielle as Emilie de Lesparre, and another for Miss Cicely Nott as Madame dei Franchi. The celebrated ball at the Opera was illustrated by an additional ballet, well calculated to give increased attraction and popularity to the performance. To-night, "The Colleen Bawn" will be revived.

A new comedieta was on Saturday produced at the Globe. It is entitled "The Maggie and Thimble," and is written by Mr. Thomas Smelt. The materials are exceedingly simple. The heroine, Mrs. Doveton (Miss Telbin) was, when a spinster, a barmaid, a circumstance which, now she is a wife, she wishes to forget. The chief actor in the embarrassing incidents that follow is Mr. W. H. Stephens, a deaf old gentleman, who visits the house, not knowing that the former inn has been converted into a private residence, and treats the lady as the barmaid who had been accustomed to serve him. Having mislaid his ear-trumpet, Mr. Ruggles cannot be made to understand the altered position of matters. Out of this slender hint Mr. Stephens has elaborated a rich portrait, which will be remembered to his credit.

At the Aquarium Mr. W. S. Gilbert's version of "Great Expectations" has been revived with some success. As a dramatised police case, the performance has both interest and merit. Some of the acting was superior. Thus Miss Maggie Brennan as Pip and Miss Kate Manor as Joe Gargery's wife stand out from the canvas as prominent figures. It requires the spectator, however, to have read the tale and studied the characters to thoroughly appreciate the romantic argument of the adaptation and the special points of the performance. These are many and also minute, requiring close attention. Particularly, Mr. Belford's Orlick deserves a severe critical analysis; nor should Mr. E. F. Edgar's Magwitch be carelessly observed. The performance is illustrated by good scenery, painted by Mr. Perkins.

On Monday, at the Olympic, Mr. Henry Neville took his benefit, which was well patronised. "The Wife's Secret" was the play selected for performance, Mr. Henry Neville supporting the character of Sir Walter Amyott, and Miss Bella Pateman that of the suspected wife. Both parts were satisfactorily sustained.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are usually fortunate in the production of the various pieces with which they are accustomed to delight the fashionable audiences by whom they are patronised. Their latest production at St. George's Hall is of a more elaborate structure than usual, and displays considerable ingenuity on the part of Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, who has furnished the libretto, and of adaptive skill in Mr. Alfred Cellier, who has supplied the music. It is entitled "The Two Foster Brothers." The charm of the play lies in the contrast of character. One brother, with a title, detests all conventional observances, and the other, a mere peasant, aspires to rank and dignity. Both, in the end, are glad to return to their original positions, and to find happiness in the paths appointed for them by Providence. Sir Talbot Towers found an admirable representative in Mr. Corney Grain, and James Winzle, the bailiff, in Mr. Alfred Reed. Mrs. German Reed appears as Lady Fyddleton, a getter-up of banquets and festivities, and the especial horror of the Baronet. The scene in which this instructive story is enacted consists of an old Somersetshire farmhouse, painted by Messrs. Gordon and Harford, the kitchen of which becomes the arena of various and eccentric action. Much of it is in a true comic vein; and the whole forms a very agreeable entertainment, sure to become popular.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Nachklänge" is the title of a series of pianoforte pieces (op. 34) by Heinrich Hofmann, a composer whose music has lately attracted much favourable notice in Germany. That this is justified appears to be proved by the pieces now referred to, nine in number, each with a distinctive and suggestive title, some in an expressive, others in a vivacious and playful style. Nearly all are distinguished by marked individuality of character, and are replete with charming traits of fancy, melody, and rhythmical variety. They are not only highly interesting in themselves, but also form excellent studies of execution, phrasing, and expression. Another work of similar merit, by the same composer, is a set of four short pianoforte duets, entitled "Silhouettes from Hungary," in which some striking national melodies are happily treated. These works are published by Messrs. Witt and Co., of Conduit-street, who have also issued (among other publications) a set of "Mädchenlieder," by Hermann Scholtz, eight very pleasing short pianoforte pieces, in a lyrical style.

On Monday night the Solicitor-General for Scotland addressed the St. Andrew's Students' Conservative Association. He said that there were falsehoods and tricks played in connection with political interests (on both sides) that would imperil men's positions if done in affairs of private life. He strongly protested against such a course, and urged upon them to act upon fixed and general principles.

In addressing a gathering at Botley, on Monday, Mr. Beach, M.P., President of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, spoke with great regret of the reappearance of the cattle plague, and said that if the Privy Council had adopted the resolutions presented by the chamber last year to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the plague would not have reappeared. The Government must be urged to adopt more stringent regulations in regard to the importation of foreign cattle.

There have been several art-sales lately. In the pottery and porcelain belonging to the Earl of Limerick, sold at Messrs. Christie's, on Friday, the 16th, there were some interesting specimens of old English pottery, and some tolerably good specimens of Worcester and Chelsea china; and on the same day some valuable specimens of old Dresden and Oriental china were sold. On Saturday last Messrs. Christie and Co. sold a number of valuable pictures from different collections, the day's sale realising £11,400. The pictures and Oriental objects removed from Gaunt's House, near Wimborne, Dorset, were sold at Christie's, on Saturday, the total of the day's sale being £11,468. The sale of the fifth section of the Bohn collection of old Sèvres china and French faience, with a large number of various examples of almost every kind of porcelain and faience, except the German and Italian, and many fine specimens of ancient glass, both engraved and enamelled, began, on Monday, at Christie's, and was continued on the three following days.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## THEORY OF MUSIC—HARMONY.

Dr. William Pole, F.R.S., in his fifth lecture, given on Thursday week, resumed the consideration of the theory of harmony with illustrations of the simplest combinations of two notes sounded together, and specially noticed a physical phenomenon attending them—namely, the production of a resultant third sound, which, having been observed and used by the celebrated violin-player Tartini in the middle of the last century, has been usually termed the "Tartini harmonic." Helmholtz, after investigating its nature and showing its bearing on harmonical combination generally, has named it "the difference tone." The lecturer then passed on to the combinations of more notes than two, which are necessary to produce practical harmony, adverting to the differences of opinion among writers as to the treatment of chords, and the many conflicting attempts to account for their derivation on natural principles. He said that the easiest way of studying their character is to analyse the simple elementary binary combinations of which they are composed, as these will give a clear idea of the nature of the complex combination. Such a mode of analysis involves no theory or hypothesis, being simply a statement of facts, and in accordance with philosophical analogy in other scientific investigations. He then went through the list of the chords in ordinary use, showing their character on the pianoforte, and illustrating their degrees of consonance or dissonance by a tabular statement. The simplest chord is the well-known major triad, or common chord major, which has the peculiarity of being contained in the most prominent natural harmonics of a compound sound, and may therefore be said to be dictated by nature. It also possesses, naturally, one note of more importance than the others, corresponding to the fundamental of the compound sound, which it is customary to call the root of the chord (the "générateur" of Rameau). The next important chord is the minor triad, which was shown to have no natural origin, except very indirectly, and therefore may be considered to be an artificial combination, although many musicians hold a different opinion. These two triads, termed "concord," are the only consonant combinations, but they form the chief element of music, and may be used alone with considerable effect, being very appropriate for church music and other music of a grave character, of which Dr. Pole gave a striking specimen. Discordant harmonies were next considered, being necessary to give variety to modern music, and the aesthetic principle warranting their admission was explained. This was followed by specimens of a series of dissonant chords ordinarily used, selected from the works of Handel, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn, with comments on their nature and peculiarities. These included the diminished and augmented triads, the dominant, diminished, and other chords of the seventh, and the augmented sixth. Besides these there are other dissonances, which are not substantive chords, but arise in an accidental way, and are tolerated by the ear on an æsthetic principle easy of explanation.

## ARMENIA AND ARARAT.

Dr. James Bryce began his discourse on the results of his visit to Armenia, given at the Friday evening meeting on the 16th inst., with some general remarks on the interest attaching to Armenia and the Caucasian countries, their singular physical structure, their great variety of races, religions, and languages, and the commanding position of Transcaucasia, strategically and commercially. Armenia is the meeting-point of three great mountain systems, the Caucasus, the Taurus, and the mountains of Iran. The Caucasus, a long, comparatively narrow, very steep chain of great persistent altitude, is historically important as separating the nomad steppe people from the more civilised races to the south. A link descending from the Caucasus at Suram separates Imeritia from Georgia. Armenia consists of bare, dry, high plateaux, with lake basins, mostly volcanic. Its climate is one of extremes—being intensely cold in winter, from its height and the severity of north-east winds, and very hot in summer, especially towards the Caspian. There is a remarkable contrast in the moist climate on the west side of the Suram ridge and the dryness of the lower Kur and Aras valleys, and wood and water are consequently scarce in Armenia, except in the Aras valley. Of the five races inhabiting Armenia, the Armenians themselves, about four millions, forming the bulk of the agricultural population, are active, peaceful, and industrious, their church being the oldest of the Latin churches; the Persians, chiefly dwelling in the towns, such as Erivan, were described as deceitful and stealthy. The Tartars or Turks are the chief carriers, and often brigands; the Kurds are pastoral nomads and robbers, wandering over the mountains; and the Russians are mostly official residents in the town. These races live side by side, but do not mingle, being kept apart by religious differences. Ararat, the sacred centre of Armenia, and by the people held to be the centre of the world, is not known to them by that name. The Armenians call it Massis and the Persians Kuh-i-Nûh (Mountain of Noah). The tradition that it is the spot where the ark rested is as old as the time of Josephus, which Dr. Bryce considers perfectly natural, since it is not only the highest peak between the Caucasus and the Hindoo Koosh, but the most prominent single isolated summit anywhere in Western Asia. Few peaks in the world are so impressive, owing, not only to its isolation, but to the low level from which it rises, the Aras plain being only 2600 ft. above the sea level, thus giving a sheer height of above 14,000 ft. from base to top; whereas in the Alps we never get more than about 10,000 or 11,000 ft. Ararat is obviously a long since extinct volcano, there being no evidence of activity, even in the lower slopes, within historical times. The rocks are all volcanic—trachytes, dolerites, or basalts, tuffs, and in some places scoria and obsidian. There is no crater on the summit, but several well-defined minor craters on the north slope and on the S.E. slope towards Little Ararat. The snow-line is remarkably high, considering the latitude—probably about 13,500 ft. This is considered to be due to the isolation and the dryness of the air. There are few springs or streams, and a comparatively scanty flora. In conclusion, Dr. Bryce gave a brief account of his ascent of the mountain, made (on Sept. 12, 1876) from Aralykh, a Russian military post at the east foot of the mountain. The first night he slept at a height of 7500 ft. The next morning he started with a party of Cossacks and Kurds, most of whom refused to ascend above 12,000 ft.; two only went on, but decisively stopped at about 13,500 ft. The rest of the ascent was made alone. The effect, on arrival at the snowy summit, was most solemn and impressive—the view extending from the Caucasus, on the north, to the Tigris valley about Mosul and Nineveh, on the south. The height was too great to permit the recognition of any definite object. In closing his discourse, Dr. Bryce alluded to the future of Armenia and Russian Transcaucasia, and to the strategical and commercial importance of these regions to Russia.

## EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley began his fourth lecture, given on Saturday last, with additional remarks upon Wordsworth,

whom he characterised as the great poet of nature, and specially of man, and justly entitled to rank with Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton. In his "Prelude" and "Excursion" Wordsworth describes how he came to have a more judicious view of the worth and dignity of individual man; to put aside the mere abstract creation of the brain and to set up the highest attainable ideal for the millions to strive after, generation after generation. Thus, in 1814, he claimed education for every English child, a right but just now recognised. Only a thousand copies of the "Excursion" were sold in thirteen years, and he encountered and lived down much ridicule and opposition. Professor Morley next narrated the successful establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1802, by Francis Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, and other young ardent spirits, anxious for the gradual reform of the political and literary evils of the time. This was followed by the setting up of the *Quarterly Review*, in 1809, which became the organ of the opposite party, both reviews doing good service in the advancement of civilisation. After noticing the repression of the free exchange of thought in 1814, through the newspaper stamp and the duties on advertisements and paper, the Professor commented on the novels of Jane Austen, Wordsworth's contemporary, who, with very limited experience, yet with much genius and wise simplicity, in her "Sense and Sensibility," written in 1797, but not published till 1811, began the reaction against the false ideal of the Revolution in regard to the relations of man to man, and, accurately describing life as she saw and felt it, showed the beauty of humanity in every form of life. Thus, in her "Emma," she points out the error of our wanting others to see and act from "our point of view," instead of "living their own lives." Proceeding to the more emotional writers, Professor Morley noticed the career of Byron, beginning with his clever and audacious "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and commenting upon his "Childe Harold," in which the poet pours forth his generous indignation against the evils he had witnessed in his travels in Spain and Greece, and expressed that earnest sympathy with oppressed nationalities, in whose cause he ended his days. The publication of the first two cantos struck a chord in English bosoms, and, as the poet said, he "awoke one morning and found himself famous." Yet, said the Professor, the emotional Byron, the poet of wild satiric humour, threw off all restraint. It was Shelley who aimed at the purest ideal—nothing less than the precepts of the "Sermon on the Mount." This he declared in the introduction to the "Revolt of Islam":—

So without shame I spake: "I will be wise,  
And just, and free, and mild, if in me lies  
Such power; for I grow weary to behold  
The selfish and the strong still tyrannise  
Without reproach or check." I then controlled  
My tears; my heart grew calm; and I was meek and bold.

If he had been more judiciously treated by his teachers, Shelley's life might have been very different. The poetry of Keats expresses his deep sense of beauty. He was thus driven back to the Elizabethan poetry, and he held that the first in beauty should be first in power. Finally, the Professor noticed the works of Carlyle, beginning with his vigorous translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" and his defence of its author from various misconceptions; his life of Schiller, and especially his "Sartor Resartus," in which, as it were behind a comic mask, he pours out his soul in denunciations of shams, urging every man and woman to do earnestly the duty which lies nearest to them—according to the highest ideal. This is the essence of the teaching of other great writers of our day, such as Tennyson and Browning. The progress has been slow, but it is sure.

## THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Professor Alfred H. Garrod, F.R.S., in his ninth and concluding lecture on the Human Form, last Tuesday, began with remarks upon the position and nature of the superficial muscles of the chest and abdomen, including the rectus, so conspicuous in the middle line in the front of the trunk by its transverse intersections, closely resembling the abdominal ribs of crocodiles, which forms so prominent a feature of the body in action. The great interior muscle, termed the diaphragm, which is peculiar to mammals, and which forms the comparatively rigid floor supporting the heart, was next described and illustrated; its important action in respiration, and its influence upon the contour of the body, being specially noticed. Reference having been made in this and other respects to diagrams, and a large statue of the Discobolus, explanations were given of the proportionate lengths of the different parts of the body, as based upon the laws laid down by Vitruvius, Leonardo da Vinci, and others, which were exhibited in drawings. Finally, the Professor showed that several of the elements of form, such as the double chin and dimples, are not the result of muscular action, but depend upon the relations between the development of the adipose tissue, or fat, and the movements of the skin upon which it is deposited.

No lectures will be given in Passion (or Holy) and Easter weeks.

Mr. J. Dixon, the engineer to whom Mr. Erasmus Wilson has intrusted the task of removing Cleopatra's Needle from Alexandria to London, gave a lecture on the 15th inst., at a meeting of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, on the means he proposes to employ for its transport and the plan for its erection.

Dr. George Birdwood, whose many services to our Eastern Empire were recently recognised by the high distinction of the Star of India, has added to them by his useful investigation of the spirit and character of the "native Indian press." Yesterday week he gave a lecture on the subject at the Society of Arts, showing that a full survey of the native press gives us no reason to regret the almost unlimited liberty which the Government extends to it. About 200 native journals in all see the light; but the best and most successful of them, the *Rani Gostar*, has a circulation of only sixteen hundred copies; and the others print, with one or two exceptions, from five hundred to fifty. It is in these little and limited issues alone that anything like disaffection is found, but the vast preponderance of sentiment in the Indian journals is loyal and contented, although sufficiently critical. In regard to the tone of the Indian press upon the Eastern Question, Dr. Birdwood gave extracts which prove how ardently and anxiously the native Mohammedans watch the policy of the European Governments towards the Porte.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided yesterday week over a discussion, at the Artisans' Institute, Castle-street, on the subject of Work and Wages, and spoke of the facility with which working men might, if they chose, acquire capital; and on Saturday Mr. Lloyd Jones gave the first of two addresses on the Principles and Policy of Trades' Unions, at Exeter Hall—Mr. Macdonald, M.P., in the chair—strongly commending arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of trade disputes.

Last Saturday afternoon the Geologists' Association paid their first visit for the season to the British Museum. Proceeding at once to the North Gallery, the members were there met, according to appointment, by the venerable Professor Owen, C.B., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Natural History





ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

LESTON, BIRM.

# CROSS COUNTRY COLOURS.

FROM A PICTURE BY J. STURGESS.



Department, who at once began to discourse to them and the multitude of other listeners, who flocked to the spot from all parts of the building, on the Extinct Marsupials of Australia.

The free Saturday evening lecture at South Kensington was given by Dr. Alder Wright, on the Useful Properties of Ordinary Metals.

An address upon the water supply was delivered, on Saturday evening, by Professor Corfield, at the rooms of the Society of Arts—the chair being taken by the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P.

Dr. Richardson presided at a meeting of the Social Science Association, Adam-street, Adelphi, on Monday, when Mr. Alfred Haviland, M.R.C.S., read a paper on Physical Geography in Relation to Sanitary Science, and the Valley System in Relation to Disease.

The third of the present series of Cantor lectures on the Chemistry of Gas Manufacture was given on Monday evening, at the Society of Arts, by Professor A. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S.

# OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## COLONEL DIGBY.

The death is announced of Colonel G. S. Digby, C.B., Commandant Royal Marine Artillery. He entered the service in 1842, and attained the rank of Colonel-Commandant in May last. He served in the Crimean War, where he was in command of the Royal Marine Artillery in the flotilla of mortar-boats employed against Sebastopol during its siege and fall; also at the bombardment and surrender of Kinburn, was several times mentioned in despatches, and was in possession of the Crimean medal with clasps, the orders of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1857.

## CAPTAIN OAKELEY.

Henry Oakeley, Esq., of Oakeley, in the county of Salop, J.P., Commander R.N., died, on the 12th inst., at his seat, near Bishop's Castle, aged sixty. He was fifth son of the Rev. Herbert Oakeley, of Oakeley, Prebendary of Worcester, and succeeded to the estates and representation of the ancient family of Oakeley of Oakeley at the death of his brother, the Rev. Arthur Oakeley, M.A., of Oakeley. The Oakeleys of Plas Tan-y-Cwch and the family of Sir Charles William Atholl Oakeley, Bart., are younger branches of Oakeley of Oakeley, being descended from William, the third son of William Oakeley, Esq., of Oakeley, M.P., by Barbara Walcot, his wife, niece of James, first Duke of Chandos. Captain Oakeley married, in 1847, Emily Letitia, daughter of Colonel Hamelin Trelawny, Governor of St. Helena, and leaves issue.

## MR. PEMBERTON, OF TORRY HILL.

Edward Leigh Pemberton, Esq., of Torry Hill, in the county of Kent, died, on the 12th inst., at 29, Eaton-place, in his eighty-third year. He was younger son of Robert Pemberton, Esq., barrister-at-law, by Margaret, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Edward Leigh, Esq., of Bispham Hall, in the county of Lancaster, and succeeded, Oct. 7, 1867, to a considerable portion of the estates of his elder brother, the Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton-Leigh, Lord Kingsdown, the eminent equity lawyer. He married, Dec. 23, 1820, Charlotte, daughter of William Compton Cox, one of the Masters in Chancery, and had six sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Edward Leigh Pemberton, Esq., is M.P. for East Kent.

## The deaths are also announced of—

General John Spink, K.H., Colonel of the 2nd Foot, who entered the Army more than seventy years ago.

Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, K.C.B., F.R.S., on Sunday, aged seventy-eight. His portrait will be given next week.

Colonel Tudor Lavie, Madras Artillery, on the 11th inst., aged seventy.

Henry Jeremiah Smith, Esq., of Beabeg, in the county of Meath, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-three.

The Rev. James Blomfield, B.D., Rector of Orsett, Essex, and J.P. for that county, on the 10th inst., aged eighty-two.

The Rev. Richard Smith, B.D., Rector of Newchurch, Kent, and Rural Dean, on the 15th inst., in his seventy-second year.

Lady Sophia Elizabeth Dumaesq, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dumaesq and aunt of the present Earl of Lanesborough, on the 12th inst.

The Hon. Jeffery Charles Amherst, late Captain Rifle Brigade, fourth son of the present Earl Amherst, on the 14th inst., at Cannes, aged thirty-two.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gillespie, 4th Punjaub Cavalry, second son of Thomas Gillespie, Esq., of Ardoch, on the 7th ult., at Dhera, Ghazee Khan.

Alexander Eugene Mackay, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, on the 10th inst., aged fifty-five.

Charles Cowden Clarke, on the 13th inst., in his ninetyeth year, at Villa Novello, Genova, Italy. We shall give Mr. Clarke's portrait next week.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Wilton Dashwood, late of the 19th Lancers and 71st Highlanders, on the 15th inst., at Shenley Grange, Herts, aged eighty; he was grandson of Sir James Dashwood, second Baronet, of Kirtlington.

Louisa Chapman, wife of William Chapman, Esq., of South-hill, in the county of Westmeath, J.P. and D.L., daughter of the late Colonel Vansittart, of Shoteshbrook Park, Berks, and sister of Lady Vaux of Harrowden on the 13th inst.

Henry Dumbleton, Esq., of Thornhill Park, Hants, formerly of the H.E.I.C. Bengal Civil Service, on the 9th inst., in his ninety-fifth year. He married Ellen, daughter of John Norris, of Hughenden, Bucks, and leaves, with other issue, Henry Dumbleton, of Hall Grove, Bagshot, Surrey.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who presided, last week, over a public meeting convened by the British Women's Temperance Association, in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, spoke of the necessity of restricting the sale of intoxicating drink.

The biennial ball of the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home, in Walmer-road, Notting-hill (one of the two institutions founded by the late Baroness Meyer de Rothschild for teaching the dumb to speak by the method of lip reading), was held on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, and £1600 was collected.

The annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution was held, on Monday, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. The institution, which was opened by the Duke of Edinburgh, about ten years ago, at Belvedere, Kent, is for the reception of sailors above sixty-five years of age, and last year 108 inmates and 131 out-pensioners were recipients of its benefits. Mr. Kemp-Welch (president of the institution), Captain Shuttleworth, R.N., Captain Maude, R.N., Admiral Sir B. Collinson, and other gentlemen were among the speakers, by whom earnest appeals for support were made.

# CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

R B (Leipsic).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, but problems in ten moves are unsuitable.

J K (Norwich).—The problem shows some promise, but it is too simple in theme and commonplace in treatment for our readers.

J G C (Tottenham).—Thanks for the amended position. It shall have early attention. E P V (Glasbury).—The K can castle after it has been checked, provided it has not been moved. We do not know whether or not problems are solved by good blindfold players without sight of the board.

R B (Paris).—Stamton's last work, "Chess Theory and Practice," was published by Virtue and Co., Paternoster-row.

B R S (Leeds).—For every Pawn advanced to the eighth square you can claim a Queen or any other piece, except, of course, a King.

A B (West Brompton).—The correction of No. 2 is noted. Thanks for the problems.

J T C C (Trinity Coll.).—We are obliged for the information contained in your note.

A M (Moscow).—The game is very acceptable, and we shall be glad to receive further specimens of M. H.'s play.

P S SENELE.—The King can legally castle in the position described.

Problems received from A Dendrino, E H Gitke, W Nelson, S W Casserley, A Beck, and J G C; and Games received from T Bourne and A Maude.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1723 received from Dolly, P M Rail, and A Corliot Amateur.

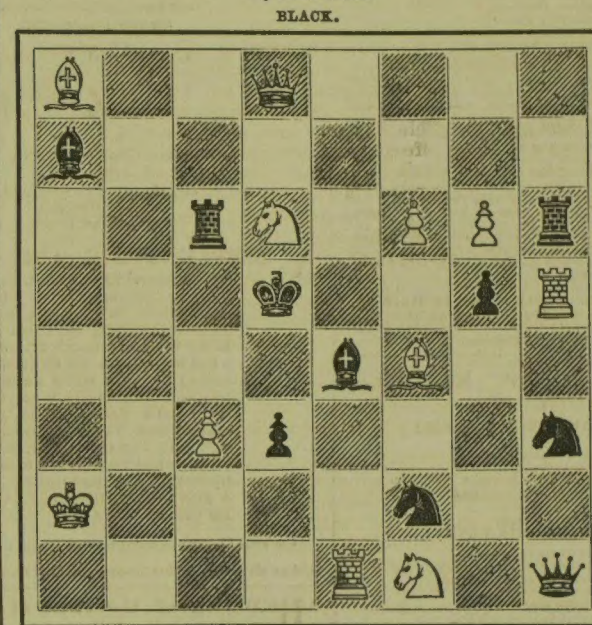
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1724 received from G Rushby, S Sircorn, Cant, H Burgess, J Keeble, R H Brooks, H M Frideaux, P S Senele, H Ree, Pug, Mountain Top, Copiapino, J Neumann, O K, and A Corliot Amateur.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1725 received from Triton, Scott, T R Y, W Nelson, H B, A to E, Only Jones, R Roughhead, Simplex, H Burgher, J S W, Mechanic, Long Stop, J Williams, Black Knight, B R Stone, J Winton, Leonora and Leon, J Keeble, Dolly, G Rushby, J E Imbrey, Yig, A Wood, F Dennis, J Harnden, Pug, D Vawdrey, Societe Litteraire de Gand, W Alston, Tallyho, O D, S Westera, L S R, Tippet, Tallyho, R T King, Paul's Roost, W Lee, E Worsley, Harrovian, Littlego, F Myers, B Lewy, Owllet, G H V, E H H, V H Beaumanoir, Drapers' College, E P Vulliamy, E L G, E Lord, D H, J Woods, R H Brooks, Woolwich Chess Club, G E, East Marden, Olive Crooky, J de Honsteyn, Cant, P S Senele, Mountain Top, G H Stevenson, Lillie J, J Byng, H M Frideaux, W V G D, W Leeson, and Walsham's Dodge.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1724.**  
**WHITE.** 1. Q to R sq  
**BLACK.** B takes Q (best)  
**WHITE.** 3. Mates accordingly.  
**BLACK.** Anything.

## PROBLEM No. 1727.

By JOHN CRUM.



**WHITE.**  
 White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN VIENNA.

A Game played at Vienna, in October last, between Mr. S. HAMEL and Herr SCHWARZ.—(Counter Gambit in the Bishop's Opening.)

**WHITE (Mr. H.)** 1. P to K 4th  
**BLACK (Herr S.)** P to K 4th  
**WHITE** 2. B to B 4th  
**BLACK** P to K B 4th  
**WHITE** 3. P to Q 3rd  
**BLACK** Kt to K B 3rd  
**WHITE** 4. Kt to Q B 3rd

We prefer 4. P to B 4th. The move made is essentially defensive. White, in fact, assuming the position of the second player in the King's Gambit Declined.

**WHITE** 5. B to K Kt 5th  
**BLACK** P to K 4th  
**WHITE** 6. B to Kt 3rd  
**BLACK** P to K R 3rd  
**WHITE** 7. B takes Kt  
**BLACK** Q takes B  
**WHITE** 8. Kt to K B 3rd  
**BLACK** P to Q 3rd  
**WHITE** 9. Q to K 2nd  
**BLACK** P to K 3rd  
**WHITE** 10. P takes P  
**BLACK** B takes B  
**WHITE** 11. B to P takes B  
**BLACK** Kt to Q 2nd  
**WHITE** 12. P to Q 4th

This attempt to break up Black's centre is not very successful. 12. Kt to K 4th appears a preferable line of play.

**WHITE** 13. Castles (K R)  
**BLACK** B to Kt 5th  
**WHITE** 14. P takes B  
**BLACK** Castles (K R)  
**WHITE** 15. P to K Kt 4th  
**BLACK** K R to K sq  
**WHITE** 16. K R to K sq  
**BLACK** P takes P  
**WHITE** 17. Q to B 4th (ch)  
**BLACK** P to Q 4th  
**WHITE** 18. R takes R (ch)  
**BLACK** R takes R  
**WHITE** 19. Q takes K P  
**BLACK** P to Q R 3rd

19. K to K 5th looks more attacking, but Black evidently trusts to his pawns to carry the victory.

**WHITE** 20. R to K sq  
**BLACK** R takes R (ch)  
**WHITE** 21. Kt takes R  
**BLACK** Q to K R 5th  
 Lost time, as the next move shows.

## CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following Game occurred in a match just concluded at Moscow, in which M. HELWIG, one of the best players of that city, gave the odds of Rook and Knight alternately to Mr. MAUDE.

(Evans's Gambit.—Remove White's Q R from the board.)

**WHITE (M. H.)** 1. P to K 4th  
**BLACK (Mr. M.)** P to K 4th  
**WHITE** 2. Kt to K B 3rd  
**BLACK** Kt to Q B 3rd  
**WHITE** 3. B to B 4th  
**BLACK** B to B 4th  
**WHITE** 4. P to Q Kt 4th  
**BLACK** B takes P  
**WHITE** 5. P to B 3rd  
**BLACK** B to R 4th  
**WHITE** 6. P to Q 4th  
**BLACK** P takes P  
**WHITE** 7. Castles  
**BLACK** P takes P  
**WHITE** 8. Q to Kt 3rd  
**BLACK** Q to B 3rd  
**WHITE** 9. P to K 5th  
**BLACK** Q to Kt 3rd  
**WHITE** 10. Kt takes P  
**BLACK** B takes Kt

The best continuation here is 10. K to K 2nd  
 11. Kt to K 2nd  
 P to Q Kt 4th, &c.

And White, we are informed, resigned the game. Black could have won easily on the last move by playing his K to R 3rd; but, after the move in the text, we are unable to see how he could have effected more than a draw if White had continued the game with 45. K to Q 5th.

## THE UNIVERSITY CHESS MATCH.

As our readers are aware, we go to press with this part of the paper too early in the week to be able to furnish them with definite information concerning this interesting contest. There was, it appears, some trouble experienced in providing a suitable place of meeting in London, but only, we believe, because the existence of such a difficulty was unknown to the general community of metropolitan chessplayers. A proposal to play the match at Cambridge had been forwarded to Oxford, when an invitation was received from the members of the St. George's Chess Club, Palace-chambers, King-street, St. James's, and, if the arrangements then made have been adhered to, it was played there on the Thursday of the current week, commencing at one in the afternoon. The respective teams comprise the following players:—Cambridge: Messrs. Chatto (Captain), Keynes, Ball, Gunston, Reade, and two others; Oxford: Messrs. Tracey (Captain), Grundy, Brook, Plunkett, Gattie, Wright, and another.

Mr. W. H. Phillips has been elected county Coroner for the Wolverhampton district, his father having held the office thirty-five years.

# WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of William Matthew Coulthurst, Esq., late of 59, Strand, has been recently proved by Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., Hugh Lindsay Antrobus, Esq., Edmund Coulthurst, Esq., the Hon. Henry Dudley Ryder, and Frederic Ouvry, Esq., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £600,000. After several legacies to friends and making ample provision for his servants, the testator gives very large legacies to his nephews, John and Edmund Coulthurst, and directs the residue of his estate to be invested in land to be settled on his nephews and their issue.

The will, dated Jan. 26, 1874, of Peter Wood, M.D., late of Woodbank, Southport, Lancashire, who died on the 15th ult., was proved in London on the 14th inst. by James Wood and Peter Frederic Wood, the sons, and William Norris Heald, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £200 each; to Reuben Hutchinson, £100, and Martha Greenwood, £50, if respectively in his service at the time of his decease; to his wife, Mrs. Agnes Wood, all his wines, liquors, watches, jewels, horses and carriages absolutely, and £3000 per annum and his residence, Woodbank, with the furniture and effects for life. There are some specified gifts to his sons, and the rest of his property he leaves to all his children.

Mrs. Helen Blake, late of No. 4, Earls-terrace, Kensington, having died on Sept. 23 last, intestate, a widow, without child, or parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, cousin-german, or any other known relation, letters of administration of her personal estate and effects were granted on the 14th inst. to the Solicitor of the Treasury for the use of her Majesty, the personalty, including leaseholds, being sworn under £140,000. This will not, of course, prevent any person who can prove that they are the next of kin of the deceased recovering back the property from the Crown.

The will of Mr. Arthur Leyland Birley, late of Millbanke, Kirkham, Lancashire, who died on Dec. 31 last, was proved on the 14th ult., at the Lancaster District Registry, by Hutton Birley and Charles Addison Birley, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Jane Birley, all his wines, liquors, and consumable stores, horses, live and dead stock, and, for life or widowhood, his dwelling-house, Millbanke, with the furniture and effects, and the income of £35,000, in the event of her marrying again she is to have an annuity of £400; upon trust for his daughter, Miss Edith Jane Birley, £25,000, and a further sum of £15,000 on the death of her mother; the remainder of his property, real and personal, he gives to his son, John Leyland Birley.

The will, dated Oct. 22, 1876, of Mr. William Antcliff, late of No. 12, Newnham-street, Goodman's-fields, who died on Dec. 25 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Catherine Antcliff, the widow, William Anderson Banks, and John Hobson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to Mr. Banks and Mr. Hobson £100 each; to his wife his furniture, ready money, and money at the bankers' absolutely, and the residue of his property for life; on her death it is to be equally divided between his son and daughter.

The will, dated June 9, 1876, of Miss Anna Maria Usborne, late of Bitterne, Southampton, who died on Oct. 3 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Henry Usborne, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Among other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £3000 New Three per Cent stock to the Church Missionary Society; £2000 of the same stock to the London City Mission; £1000 of the same stock each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Female Domestic Bible Mission, and the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East; £500 each of the same stock to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Religious Tract Society, Sarah Tucker's Training Institution and for the establishment of town and village schools, the Colonial and Continental Society, the Irish Society, the London Missionary Society for Madagascar at the disposal of Mr. Pool, the Cheltenham Training College, the Home and Colonial School Society, and the Clergy Orphan Female School, St. John's-wood; to the London College of Divinity, St. John's, Highbury, £700; to the Pastoral Aid Society and the South Hants Infirmary, £300 each; to the Orphanage at Jerusalem and other schools connected with the Bishop's diocese, and the Moravian Mission, £200 each; and to the Wanderers' Home, Palestine-place, London, £100.

The will, dated March 26, 1874, of Mrs. Harriet Dickson, late of No. 26, Portman-square, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by the Right Hon. Hugh McCalmont, Baron Cairns, and Samuel Stephen Bateson, the nephews of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000.

The will, dated July 1, 1876, of Sir John William Kaye, late of Forest-hill, who died on July 24 last, was proved on the 9th inst., by William Stewart, under £1500.

Last week Lord William Lennox lectured on Theodore Hook, with Anecdotes of Contemporaneous Wits, at High Wycombe, and on Wellington at Evesham.

A loan of 20,000,000f. has been contracted by the Municipality of Brussels with Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, the Société Générale Belge, and the Banque de Paris.

Colonel Gunter, of Wetherby Grange, has sold the celebrated bull Fifth Duke of Tregunter to the Earl of Feversham, Duncombe Park, for 2000 guineas.

The new iron barque Southesk, Captain Gray, R.N., has sailed from Gravesend, bound for Brisbane, Queensland, having on board 62 married people, 158 single men, 82 single women, and 49 children.

Some disturbances took place at Berne on Sunday, the anniversary of the establishment of the Paris Commune, owing to the interference of the police with a demonstration of the Internationalists. Swords and knives were used in the struggle, and several persons were wounded.

We hear that the Earl of Perth has intrusted to Dr. Charles Rogers the papers from his family archives relating to the history of Margaret Drummond, the affianced wife of James IV., and ancestress of many noble families in Scotland. These papers will probably be edited for the Grampian Club.

Anxiety as to the safety of her Majesty's ship Thetis has been relieved by the receipt of a telegram at the Admiralty stating that she was towed into Malta by the Devastation on the 17th inst. Another telegram states that the Devastation towed the Thetis sixty-one miles. The latter's machinery was disabled, and she was short of provisions for seventeen days.

The Tokio Times says:—Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., arrived in Yokohama on Jan. 29., in the Sunbeam steam-yacht, of which he is owner and commander, and in which he is making a voyage round the world. He is accompanied by Mrs. Brassey and three children, the Hon. A. Y. Bingham, Dr. Potter, and Mr. Freer.



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### VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER; for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed.

This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and gloss in from eight to twelve days. It promotes growth, and prevents the hair falling out, eradicating dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean, healthy condition.

It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily applications of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness.

It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands, the scalp, or even white linen, but procures the colour within the substance of the hair.

It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps, to any part of England.—Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

### THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

#### WHAT WILL RESTORE THE HAIR?

What will restore the human hair, And make it look as fresh and fair As when it was before its fall? Was changed so easily to the view? The very best Restorer is, In all essential points, why, this— THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

How beautiful the hair it makes! And admission, too, it takes, It gives luxuriance, richness, grace, And other points we proudly trace, What strengthens it, but never harms? What adds to beauty's dowry charms? THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

For either sex it will impart Abundant hair by matchless art, If baldness should, with stealthy power, Arrest its growth in evil hour, Why, what will that annoyance spare, And crown the head with glossy hair? THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

Thousands of proofs from every side All guarantee its use with pride. It never fails to please the mass Of every rank and every class. The very best Restorer is, In all essential points, why, this— THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

### THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair-dressings," as evinced from certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does, all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless the hair glands are decayed; for, if the glands are decayed and gone no stimulant can restore them; but if, as is often the case, the glands are only torpid, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow. Read the following Testimonials:

From Messrs. Wm. Hayes and Co., Chemists, 12, Grafton-street, Dublin:—"We are recommending THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER to all our customers as the best of the kind, as we have been told by several of our friends who tried it, that it has a wonderful effect in restoring and strengthening their hair."

### THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Ask your Chemist for it.

#### WHAT GIVES A GLOSS TO THE HAIR?

What gives the hair a charming gloss, And makes it look as soft as down? What gives luxuriance to each tress? Why, all the world with truth confess That nothing really can outvie, And rank so justly and so high, As THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

What gives the hair an impulse great, And brings it from each known retreat? Why GALLUP'S EXON RENEWER stands, And universal praise commands! Whilst all acknowledge with delight That nothing makes it half so bright! As THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

All other preparations made It sinks into oblivion's shade; It has the praise of thousands gained, Celebrity likewise obtained. And, what is of importance more, It will the Human Hair restore! THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

The natural colour, by its use, Like magic does its powers produce. 'Tis harmless, and of compounds rare, Selected with especial care. And thus it is so rank and high, Whilst one and all may now rely On THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

### THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length or time it requires for new hair to grow; also thin or thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponged with rain water to advantage occasionally. The scalp may be pressed and moved on the bone by the finger ends, which quickens the circulation and softens the spots which have remained long bald. On applying the hair-dressing it enlivens the scalp, and in cases where the hair begins to fall a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth. It may be relied on as the best hair-dressing known for restoring grey or faded hair to its original colour without dyeing it, producing the colour within the substance of the hair, imparting a peculiar vitality to the roots, preventing the hair from falling, keeping the head cool, clean, and free from dandruff, causing new hairs to grow, unless the hair-glands are entirely decayed. THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER makes the hair soft, pliant, and luxuriant. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 3s. 6d.; or sent to any address free on receipt of 4s. in stamps. HENRY C. GALLUP, Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London.

### THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

#### WHAT ADDS A CHARM TO FEMALE BEAUTY?

What adds a charm to beauty rare, And what is a crown of glory? Why, 'tis a splendid head of hair, As we have read in story; And all who would its growth promote, Why, nothing can be truer Than this—it is accomplished by THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

What adds a charm to beauty rare? Why, bright and lovely tresses; For nothing makes them look so well, Nor leads to such successes. The hair's a crowning point with all, 'Tis nothing can be truer; And hence it is that, Empire THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

What adds a charm to beauty rare? Why, hair of bright appearance; This famed renewer keeps it clear—Of dandruff gives a clearance; And if it's faded—grey or white—And hairs grow short and fewer, What will restore the colour then? THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

What adds a charm to beauty rare? When in the ball-room whirling? Why, ringlets light, both free and bright, In graceful circles curling. What makes them fresh and beautiful, And what says each reviewer? Why, nothing can compare with this, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

### THE WORDS "THE MEXICAN HAIR

RENEWER" are a Trade Mark; and the public will please see the words are on every case surrounding the bottle, and the name H. C. GALLUP is blown in the bottle. The Mexican Hair Renewer. Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German, French, and Spanish. Prepared by H. C. Gallup, 493, Oxford-street, London.

May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the world:—M. Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris; W. Kingston, Malta; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta; B. G. Lennon, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope; Malabar and Co., Kingstown, Jamaica; T. Elman, Bridge-town, Barbadoes; Rowe and Co., Rangoon; Treacher and Co., Bombay; J. Vandervelde, Brussels; de la Eteiva, Brussels; G. Baker, Chemist, Geneva; Bickford and Sons, Adelaide; Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne; Elliott Brothers, Sydney; Hatton and Laws, Launceston, Tasmania; J. Cleffe, 32, Rue de Bon Vista, Lisbon; J. C. Sharland, Auckland, New Zealand; and Chemists everywhere.

### MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

#### WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

AMONG THE CULTIVATED AND REFINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THIS RENOWNED PREPARATION IS THE ACKNOWLEDGED FAVOURITE WITH BOTH SEXES.

### MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

#### WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

### IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE

GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT. NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph.

Readers can easily determine which of the two they require. These preparations have a world-wide reputation. Enormous and increasing sale through forty years. Every Chemist and Dealer in Toilet Articles has both preparations.

### MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

#### ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.

A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

### A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING

OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES. THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. ZYLO-BALSAMUM MAY BE USED BY THE MOST YOUTHFUL AND THE MOST ELDERLY, NEVER FAILING TO ESTABLISH ITSELF IN GREAT FAVOUR WITH EACH. IT WILL NOT CHANGE THE COLOUR OF THE HAIR, BUT BY EARLY USE IT WILL PREVENT THE HAIR FROM TURNING GREY OR FALLING OUT. IT CLEANSSES THE HAIR, GIVES TO IT A HEALTHY VIGOUR AND GROWTH, REMOVES ALL DANDRUFF, AND IMPARTS A MOST DELIGHTFUL FRAGRANCE. USE NO OIL OR POMADE.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Bluish Grey Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

### "BEWARE OF THE IDES OF MARCH!"

was the precaution of the Soothsayer to Julius Caesar; and the advice is equally applicable to Ladies, on account of the bleak winds and humid atmosphere of the month, so subversive of personal comfort and attraction; hence ensue coarseness of the skin and sallowness of the complexion, unless guarded against by that infallible preservative of the complexion, ROWLANDS' KALYDO. ROWLANDS' ODORETO whitens and preserves the Teeth, prevents and arrests their decay. 2s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Buy only Rowlands' articles.

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### FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

### FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—"Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Ha-sall)."

"A most delicious and valuable article."—"Standard."

### FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,

"than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—"Food, Water, and Air. Edited by Dr. Ha-sall."

TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

### SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.

The Faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful of Breakfast cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

### GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

E P P S S C O C O A. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicious flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up, a till strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack who ever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.

Sold only in Packets (Tins for abroad), labelled—JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly, London. New York Depot, Smith and Vanderveck, Park-place.

### BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

Has Twenty Years' world-wide reputation.

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Serves admirably for Children and Invalids.

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### URGENT MOURNING.

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OURNING GOODS" will be forwarded to all parts of England, on appropriation—no matter the distance, with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

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### INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well

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### MOURNING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

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Servants' Bonnets, from .. .. 10s. 6d.  
Cotton Dresses .. .. 4s. 11d.  
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Cloth Jackets .. .. 15s. 0d.  
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Each article being specially good at the price.  
Or the Suite complete can be supplied for 24 gns. and up to 5 gns. Address—PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London, W.

### A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF 200 PIECES

of PONSON'S BLACK CACHEMERE SILK, direct from the Manufacturer in Lyons, at a considerable discount from the original price.

200 Pieces at one price—5s. 9d.; worth 7s. 9d.

Also wonderfully cheap  
Black Silks at 3s. 3d.; worth 4s. 6d.  
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Also a large importation of DEGOVE'S BLACK SILKS, a most remarkable silk for wear at 5s. As cheap as ever sold. Patterns free.

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### A BLACK SILK COSTUME,

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Perfectly New Styles.  
Exquisitely cut and trimmed by French Artists.  
Photographs and patterns of the silk free.  
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### FOR TWO GUINEAS and up to

FIVE GUINEAS, FASHIONABLE COSTUMES IN BLACK MATERIALS; also Polonaises and Princess Dresses.

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